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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Is Branded Non-Liberal

Albania Resents Italy's Fleet

American Glides for 155 Miles

Chaco Slaughter Goes Ahead

Governments Are in Trouble

Mature Men Do the Best Work

THE changing American scene is sharply depicted before two important conventions. Five thousand Rotarians from the world over in session in Detroit hear Mark Sullivan, noted journalist, declare the American Government has become an autocracy. When a tailor is put in jail for pressing a suit for five cents less than code and a farmer is told what and how much he may plant, liberal government has disappeared. America must choose, says Mr. Sullivan, between a system which permits each to expand according to his talents and a system which surrenders individualism to dictation. The American Home Economics Association in New York is told by Miss Katherine Baker of Medford, Mass., that American youth has turned from excess of jazz, lurid movies and hip flasks to reading, letter writing, entertaining and normal activities—The inference from the two pictures is that youth is doing more active thinking than its elders.

¶ Albania is greatly disturbed when an Italian fleet of 19 vessels anchors without notice or salute in its Durazzo harbor. King Zog calls the Cabinet and the Italian Minister is asked to arrange departure of the fighting ships. Durazzo dominates the entrance to the Adriatic, therefore Italy feels it has a special right in Albania. Premier Mussolini looks to the water for Italy's trade and safety. Other nations have forts and fleets on the Mediterranean and Adriatic—But Italy longs to have its mastery accepted as a fact.

¶ The world sees a new distance record for motorless airplanes made when Richard C. du Pont flies 155 miles in a non-stop flight. In his sailplane Albatross II he soars from Elmira, N. Y., to Somerset Hills, N. J., in about seven hours, rising to an altitude of 3000 feet to cross the Alleghanies. The previous record was 136 miles, made in Germany in 1931. The young flier shows expert knowledge in following the air currents formed by cloud masses. This silent touring of the sky unfolds fascinating new possibilities—It exhibits man asserting his rightful dominion in a new way.

¶ Buenos Aires says 100,000 Bolivian and Paraguayan troops are still locked in a desperate struggle in the Chaco Boreal. La Paz and Asuncion, capitals of the belligerent countries, send out reports in which both admit the costly nature of the fighting and each claims to be triumphing. Meanwhile the leading nations, all of which have protested against continuance of this slaughter and some of which have stopped arms shipments to the bankrupt, decimated countries, look on and discover a new reason for halting wars before they start—After they start the belligerents have not the slightest regard for sane world opinion.

¶ Spain sees the Cortes excited and torn in a debate covering the serious dispute between the Madrid Government and Catalonia. Germany rings with speeches by Gen. Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess and other leading National Socialists attacking criticisms by Vice-Chancellor von Papen. Cuba's Cabinet resigns in the crisis provoked by withdrawal of support by the ABC organization, but all but four members accept reappointment by President Mendieta. Governments have increasing difficulties because they do not satisfy the peoples' demands—Men appear to be forced today to look higher than their own wisdom for the right way out.

¶ Rapid City, N. D., becomes as active as it sounds as the time approaches for the most ambitious flight into the stratosphere ever attempted. A cavalry squadron guards the pocket in the Black Hills where Maj. William E. Kepner and Capt. Albert W. Stevens will release hydrogen into a balloon as tall as a 27-story building. An emergency parachute 80 feet in diameter will attach their aluminum gondola to the gigantic gas bag. Under the gondola is an inflated bumper to save precious instruments in a rough landing—Who can doubt that men will soon penetrate the mystery that rims their lesser planet?

¶ Washington admits no grave weariness in spite of Senator Hiram Johnson's estimate that "brain fag" has reduced its efficiency to 50 per cent. Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins laughs his denial; Surgeon-General Cummings says the diagnosis doesn't apply to his department. Secretary of the Interior Ickes, hardest of workers, will have none of it. He says it is natural for a person to do more good work, not less, as he grows older. Back of this expanding ability is a sounder philosophy of life, says Mr. Ickes—The mature man learns to take each hurdle as it comes without undue strain.

Textile Union Ready to Strike For 1929 Pay

July 2 Set as Deadline for Manufacturers to Grant Demands

Connecticut Upset

Automatic Looms Hold Threat to Employees, Leaders Declare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKVILLE, Conn., June 26—A nation-wide strike of the woolen industry, with the possibilities of the cotton, silk and rayon workers striking, too, is scheduled for July 2, unless a conference tomorrow turns the tide.

The United Textile Workers of America and the Manufacturers' Association will meet to seek textile peace. But the problems involved, smoldering for months, demand major concessions if this peace is to be obtained.

In the first place, the conference gets off to a bad start with a promise given to end the cotton textile strike last month still unfulfilled, according to Mr. Joseph Sylvia, general organizer for the woolen and worsted workers.

Lack of Confidence

The peace promise called for textile labor representation on the Labor Advisory Committee and the National Board of Compliance of the NRA. So far labor has not been given this representation. Thus the workers who will confer tomorrow come with lessened confidence that any terms they may agree upon will be fairly carried out.

It is this unfortunate preparation for the conference culminating months of minor strikes which makes even the conservative labor leaders call the Connecticut situation a powder magazine, with only a small spark needed to set off a general explosion.

One of the demands of the Woolen and Worsted Division of the U. T. W. is for a return of the 1929 level of wages, a demand which industry as a whole has been voicing with the first revival of business since then.

Men and Machines

A second important question is that of machine loads, always a vexing problem in the textile industry. Mr. Sylvia says certain points on this question must be settled once and for all.

He points out that about 25 per cent of the looms in use in the woolen and worsted industry are of the so-called automatic type. One man can run from four to 12 of these looms. The other 75 per cent of looms are non-automatic and a weaver can run but one or two.

There must be, declares Mr. William J. Dunlap, national president of the woolen and worsted division, a definite ruling on the percentage of automatic looms used and a set number of looms per weaver. Otherwise, he declares, mills will rapidly install all automatic looms and throw another 10,000 to 35,000 out of work.

Copy NRA Policy

At the recent meeting when the action for a general strike was agreed upon, the U. T. W. leaders drew up a six-point program to be presented to the manufacturers. This program, Mr. Sylvia points out, is taken almost altogether from the 12-point program presented by General Johnson at the opening session of the code authorities in Washington on Feb. 27, 1934.

In answer to a communication from Mr. F. S. Blanchard, deputy administrator of the textile section, asking that the strike be called off and the disputes turned over to the compliance board for settlement, the U. T. W. leaders return a firm answer. The strike date, they declare, is final. Nothing but a satisfactory settlement will call off this strike.

In this mood the labor leaders journey to Washington today to lay their plans and demands on the table before the manufacturers' group. Behind them Connecticut mills are humming. But the note of uncertainty and watchfulness is evident in every town where the mills dominate.

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Things Present

Your German friend who is studying English will find it helpful to compare the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

On the Editorial Page Frank L. Perrin discusses party fences in the middle western country in the new column, North . . South . East . . West.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section and with summer camp activities in full swing the article "The Great Outdoors—Refinery of Youth," by Harry C. Kenney, is of appropriate interest. Today's streamline effects on shipping is the subject of B. Lavis in "Ships That Slide Through the Sea." Peggy Scott tells of "Queen Mary—Collector of Antiques."

Wednesday's regular features include Women's Activities Page and an adventure of Mr. Scroggins.

Good Fellow

Dr. Alfonso Lopez
President-Elect of Colombia

Two Presidents Seal Bond With Latin Americas

Dr. Lopez of Colombia Talks With Roosevelt at White House Luncheon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—Efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to improve United States relations with Latin America were symbolized today by a "good will" luncheon at the White House in honor of Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of the Republic of Colombia.

As a sequel to the Lopez visit here, President Roosevelt will stop off at Cartegena, the capital of Colombia, on his way to Hawaii.

The social engagement marked the climax of Dr. Lopez's preinaugural visit here which has been concerned primarily with general improvement of relations between the two countries. It follows conclusion of a reciprocal trade treaty—the first of the series planned by the Administration—which it is hoped will improve trade materially between Colombia and the United States.

Following diplomatic amenities here, Dr. Lopez expects to go into more practical matters of finance with New York bankers. He indicated that although he has not thought of securing further credit, he does wish to talk over proposals for some changes in funding operations.

Soviet Begins Era of Profit And Discipline

Executives Must Deliver Results or Give Way to Those Who Can

Non-Party Men Aided

New Deal Means Scrapping of Wasteful Methods for Efficiency

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The end of one era in Soviet industrialization and the beginning of another is signalized by the present drastic reorganization of the Soviet politico-economic machine, decreed in March and now being put into effect.

Detailed instructions for each branch of industry, being published almost daily in the official press, declare that the "era of capital investment" is drawing to a close, and the "era of profits" is beginning. Consequently, workers must be "disciplined" and the authority of executives, high and low, made absolute.

For more than six years the Soviet State has poured money into its industries with small regard for profits. The Kremlin wanted to make Russia independent of other countries not only in time of peace but especially in time of war. A high degree of industrialization was regarded as an indispensable preliminary. This was a time of industrial education for thousands of Russians. Regarded as one vast school, industry was not expected to pay its way.

But now the schooling period is considered at an end. The assistant commissar of heavy industry, Mr M. M. Kaganovitch, significantly declares:

"The time has come for factories no longer to take from the State but to give to the State. We will not listen any longer to reasons why profits are not returned."

New Deal for Executives

With this purpose, Soviet industry must be thoroughly overhauled The introduction of "iron discipline" is described as the main task, and with this end in view, a new deal is ordered for Soviet executives, whether they are Communists or not.

Hampering "committees," who consumed so much executive time with arguments and conferences, are being completely scrapped. "One-man responsibility" in every important Soviet job is the avowed goal, and "one-man authority" is being strongly reinforced. Argumentative workmen, who obeyed executive orders only after prolonged debates, are to be given short shrift. Every executive is declared to be a "master" in his own department.

One outstanding result of this reorganization is the improved status which it gives to "non-party" executives, specialists who have served faithfully the Soviet State but who have not wished or who have not been permitted to join the Communist Party. These men, who have been watched, intrigued against, and sometimes imprisoned, are finally to be treated as trusted servants of the Russian State.

One of the most distressing consequences of the Revolution was the treatment accorded men and women of "bourgeois" origin. Numbered among them were many of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Focused on Vilna

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Who Gets It?

Map Shows Location of Vilna, Claimed By Both Poland and Lithuania

Polish Emissary Moves for Peace With Lithuania

Prystor Makes Progress in Efforts for Baltic Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

KAUNAS, Lithuania, June 26—Concrete Polish proposals for settlement of the Vilna dispute are expected to be made to Lithuania, following the now ended unofficial visit to Kaunas of Col. Alexander Prystor, former Polish Foreign Minister.

Colonel Prystor's conciliation, it is stated, is a parley "informationl." During the visit the Polish emissary met President Antanas Smetona and Foreign Minister Losaraitis, with whom it is understood he made excellent contacts. He returned to Warsaw Sunday and immediately left for Marshal Pilsudski's summer residence, Pikelishki, in the Vilna district. After he has discussed the Vilna problem with Marshal Pilsudski, who like himself is of Lithuanian origin, Colonel Prystor will return to Kaunas with definite proposals, it is understood here.

In Government circles it is still doubted if the 14-year-old difficulty can really be settled unless Vilna is first returned to Lithuania. It is pointed out that Vilna is inscribed in Lithuania's constitution and has been the Lithuanian capital since the Middle Ages.

It is believed no progress will be made with the Baltic pact, uniting Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which is one of the aims of the Franco-Russian policy, unless or until the Vilna question is settled.

Fourteen years ago, it is remembered, a conference for just such a Baltic Entente, which was being held near Riga, was wrecked when news arrived that the Poles had seized the former Lithuanian capital of Vilna.

Last week Mr. K. Ulmanis, Latvian Prime Minister, made a trip to Talling to discuss with the Estonian government the inclusion of Lithuania in a Baltic pact.

Latvia and Estonia have long been accustomed to coördinate in a common foreign policy and both governments are understood to favor a closer entente with Lithuania, but little progress, it is felt can be made in this direction until the Vilna question has been finally removed.

Meanwhile the Lithuanian reconciliation with Poland, it is hoped, is likely to be furthered by the known strained relations between Lithuania and Germany over the Memel issue, which at the moment overshadows the ancient dispute with Warsaw over Vilna.

Du Pont Sets Record By Gliding 155 Miles; Crosses Alleghanies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERSET HILLS, N. J., June 26—A world's distance record for motorless airplanes is today written into the history of aviation by Mr. Richard C. du Pont, son of Mr. A. Felix du Pont of Wilmington, Del., following the landing of his glider, the Albatross II, at the Somerset Airport here at 5:05 p. m. yesterday after having soared 155 miles from Elmira, N. Y, in four hours and 45 minutes as one of the contestants in the annual meet of the Soaring Society of America.

The previous record of 136 miles was made in Germany in 1931, by the late Herr Guenther Groenhoff. Mr. du Pont had made an American record of 122½ miles last fall. He obtained his soaring license only a year ago.

Wind conditions were ideal along the twisting valley of the Susquehanna River, Mr. du Pont said, with a steady northeast wind blowing broken clouds across his course all the way. The entire flight was a series of short glides between clouds, he said. He would guide his silent, graceful flying machine into the currents of hot air, rising on the forward edge of a cloud where it had been displaced by the settling of colder air from the shadow under the cloud. Then, when the upward current had carried him as far as it could, he would make for another cloud. He soared to 3000 feet to cross the Alleghanies.

Only once, he said, did he make use of the upward sweeping current off a hilltop. Just when there was no helping cloud in sight he managed to locate a contour current and rode upward on it to the crest, where he was able to glide to another cloud.

Teachers Ask Two Billions Federal Funds

Unionized Teachers Plan National Program to End Crisis

Equality One Plank

Radical Changes in Social Order Frowned Upon in President's Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—Roused by the fact that the Federal Government was spending large sums of money for national defense and aid to business, but was allowing the schools to go into decline, members of the American Federation of Teachers yesterday began to prepare a program for $2,000,000,000 of federal aid for education.

With the emergency situation in the schools foremost in the discussions of the eighteenth annual meeting of the unionized teachers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was pointed out that some 2,000,000 children in the United States who should rightfully be starting in school are being deprived of educational opportunities, while another 100,000 at least are being shortchanged. Closed schools, shortened terms, oversized classes, according to Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz of New York City, vice-president of the federation, are affecting the education of well over 100,000 students, while the other 2,000,000 simply have not had the opportunity to begin school at the age they should rightfully do so.

Characterizing the recent federal appropriation of $75,000,000 for school aid as "a mere drop in the bucket," Dr. Lefkowitz said this was not even a recognition of the existence of a school crisis.

"The Federal Government has expended with a lavish hand billions to subsidize banks, railroads, shipping, aeroplanes, insurance companies and war," said the resolution put before the convention by the Teachers' Union of New York City, which was only one of a number of resolutions urging aid for the schools and the teachers. Asking that the "Federal Government work out and finance a program for equalizing educational opportunity throughout the land at a desirable level, for financing capital outlays on a large scale to include also supplies and equipment, and for financing teachers' salaries that are unpaid, or have been paid in script," the resolution urged that "the ini-

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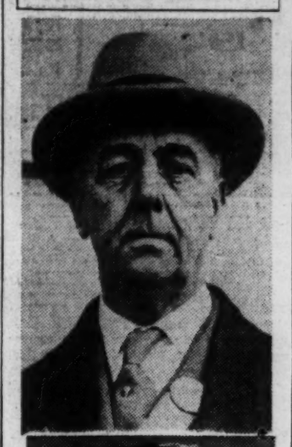
National Planners



Keystone. Underwood

Frederic A. Delano
Washington Architect, President's Uncle

Wesley C. Mitchell
Professor at Columbia University

Charles E. Merriam
Professor at University of Chicago

American Plan To Carry Vast Social Changes

President 'Delighted' by Preliminary Report of Commission

Ruralized Industry

Resources to Be Coördinated to Spread Benefits Over Widest Possible Area

By Richard L. Strout

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—President Roosevelt returned to the capital today with a far-reaching program of things to come in American life: Of coördinated development of natural resources; of ruralized industries; of a program for the future embracing not only tangible matters like land, water and factories, but human lives.

Doing, like many men, much of his constructive thinking while on "vacation," President Roosevelt over his brief absence from the capital has brought one step nearer formulation the program that has long comprised the undercurrent of his thoughts of an integrated system of national long-range planning which will map the development of certain parts of the country in big-scale experiments.

The President will go on the air at 9:30 p. m., E. S. T., Thursday, over a nation-wide hook-up, in a general summary of the events of his Administration down to date prior to his month's absence on the trip to Hawaii. He will probably devote part of this speech to the new planning report, it was stated at the White House today.

Scans Preliminary Report

This report is a preliminary document put in his hands at Hyde Park yesterday by members of the National Planning Commission set up by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator. Mr. Roosevelt professed himself as "delighted" with the report, of which only fragmentary information has been made public.

Another sidelight on the far-reaching proposals of the Administration for social change was given in an interview here by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, who is one of the most outspoken and most intimate members of the Roosevelt inner circle. Mr. Hopkins forecast for the future under government plans the decentralization of industry, the movement of factory work back into the country; the establishment of community industries where some part of the 16,000,000 men, women and children whom he said are now dependent in whole or part on emergency relief for food, housing and clothing, can combine farming with industrial employment.

As Mr. Hopkins visualized the future he saw the country landscape dotted with small branch factories, much after the ideas outlined by Mr. Henry Ford.

"There should be a wide decentralization of industry," he said. "Workers should be on the land, not cooped up in a city tenement. They should have good houses built at fair prices—houses that won't saddle them with an intolerable burden of debt. I believe industry can operate just as efficiently in small units—yes, more efficiently—than in large units."

One more indication of the direction of the Administration's thoughts was given in a speech by Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, at Des Moines, Iowa, today, who also stressed the need for what he described as "a purposeful evolution of society" as contrary to the rigidity of "planning" in the Soviet or Fascist sense.

Social Security First

Social security is placed foremost in the big new schemes which are now in process of formation by Administration leaders. Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions are placed at the forefront of the new social proposals of Mr. Hopkins, while the big new railroad pension bill lies on the President's desk. As to this particular bill it was said parenthetically today at the White House that the question of signature or veto was still in abeyance, but that the President would probably examine it with his advisers at once.

Before a log fire at Warm Springs Mr. Roosevelt told a group of accompanying correspondents one rainy Sunday of his long-range plans for the development of the Tennessee Valley and indicated that the progress might be extended to other regions. This was before Mr. Roosevelt had even taken the reins of the Presidency.

It was on another vacation—a temporary lull after an arduous legislative winter—that Mr. Roosevelt yesterday received the report from three members of the National Planning Commission Mr. Frederick A. Delano, Washington architect and uncle of the President; Prof. Wesley Mitchell, Columbia University, and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, of a program by which he hopes to regularize the previous hit-or-miss expenditures of public works funds, and tie together long-range schemes of engineering and social development. Annual expenditures of $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 may be involved.

Features Under Study

Here are some of the features of the integrated scheme that are being studied, and that will form the basis of recommendations to Congress next year, according to Mr.

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Boycott on Unsavory Movies Impels Producers to Curtail Further Flouting of Decency

By Ernest C. Sherburne

Dramatic Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—"Boycott the whole movie business until those in power see fit to give us pictures that are decent." This statement about expresses the temper of the more vigorous opponents of "crime and sex" films. It was made in the course of a sermon Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod at the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas.

That the present outbreak against objectionable motion pictures has taken on a spontaneous and nonsectarian character among members of religious organizations is one of its remarkable phases. The Rev. L. A. Edelblue, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, in his Sunday sermon rejoiced that there has now come an effective protest in the form of the proposed boycott by the Legion of Decency, an organization within the Roman Catholic Church, with Protestant support from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and Jewish support from a national organization of rabbis.

According to Variety, a theatrical trade paper, the boycott has already made itself felt in Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts the proposal of Roman Catholic authorities that boycotts be instituted not merely against individual pictures but against producers responsible for objectionable pictures so alarmed the independent film exhibitors that some of them sought a legislative grant to recompense them in case there should be a marked falling off in receipts.

Mr. Joseph I. Breen, administrator of the production code of the motion picture industry, acknowledges that the concerted criticism by the clergy throughout the United States has "had an effect" upon the producers. One indication of this has been the abolishment on June 13 of the board of appeals in Hollywood. This board, consisting of minor officials, called studio supervisors, had the power to overrule recommendations made by Mr. Breen. It is declared that supervisors too often indulged in log-rolling regardless of the merits of the objections raised by Mr. Breen. Now the final responsibility for passing upon motion pictures rests with the New York heads of the producing firms.

Mr. Breen is quoted as saying: "There is no excuse for the wrong kind of picture and we do make some which are the wrong kind. Every decent man and woman in the business deplores the wrong type and there is a definite movement within the industry to insure reasonably acceptable entertainment."

One of the possible effects of the boycott threat is the announcement that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has abandoned the filming of "Professional Corespondent," on which a large production expense had been incurred, and the filming of "The

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

City Saves on Patch-Paving 6500 Displacing 4000 in CCC Wide Hunt for Pirated Yawl

Bridge Painter Saves Little Girl From Savin Hill Channel; Several Drownings Reported—800 ERA Workers Returned After 6 Weeks' Lay-Off

The Boston Day

A saving of $21,000 isn't much when seen in the shadow of a budget of eight figures. But it can loom large as an example of what one really means when one talks about economy.

Champion economy-talker Mayor Mansfield threatened to have city patch-paving done by city public works workers if private contractors didn't come down on their offers. They wanted $1.87 a square yard. The Mayor said he couldn't pay more than $1.55. Yesterday the city received a bid of $1.25. The 62 cents difference makes the total saving of $21,000. More than 35,000 square yards of pavements need patching.

In the background the Boston Finance Commission watches appreciatively. It was really at its suggestion that Mr. Mansfield sought lower bids in a move to break up what the commission alleged was a "paving monopoly."

¶ ¶ ¶

Jobs Again for 800

While His Honor was giving lessons in patch-paving economy the Boston School Committee last night voted an appropriation of $60,000 to put 800 ERA workers back on the job. The money will, if the Mayor gives his final approval, be spent for tools, materials and trucking, and will put back on the pay roll these men, all married, laid off six weeks ago.

Mr. Mansfield is out of town today, but his signature to the order is hoped for on his return.

¶ ¶ ¶

Cambridge Joins Parade

If city workers' salary checks are too big, city tax rates go up. Among the many Massachusetts municipal executives who swing to this axiomatic conclusion is Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge.

Yesterday he asked all department heads to cut wages by 15 per cent from July 1 to Dec. 31. If this isn't done, he said, the tax rate will be so high "as to increase tax delinquencies to the point of impairment of the city's credit."

Today city employees voiced expected opposition, organized for a fight. Asked what he would do if department heads refused to make the cut, Mr. Russell, recently whispered about as a gubernatorial consideration, said: "I will refuse to sign the warrents for the pay rolls. This is a showdown."

The city previously had asked for a voluntary contribution of 10 per cent. Few contributed. Those who did will have their money refunded under the new order.

¶ ¶ ¶

Time for Stalling

There is a time for everything: even for stalling one's motor in the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. Normally such action would elicit vocal abuse from police and fellow motorists alike. But on occasion, the Boston Traffic Commission decided today, motor-stalling will not only be condoned, but demanded. If and when the tunnel should be choked up with cars for any length of time, and the danger of accumulation of carbon-monoxide gas thus increases, a light will flash a warning for all cars to stop their engines.

The commission in promulgating rules for the new under-the-harbor passage puts a taboo on cars loaded with explosives, gasoline, fuel oil and poisonous gases. Over 30 miles an hour will be considered an unsafe speed, it says.

Recovery

CCC Coming and Going

Four thousand sun-tanned youths today began tidying up tents and collecting stray shirts, socks, neckties. Saturday they will be discharged from New England Civilian Conservation Corps camps, march back to the city. Their year of service in this alphabetical recovery program offspring is up.

But as they file cityward 6500 others, boys and war veterans, will tramp past them, camp bound. Trains and trucks make the pounding of feet only figurative on the camp-to-city or city-to-camp trek. But once in camp well-shod feet provide daily locomotion.

Success of the CCC program in building youths and roads, removing fire hazards, helped boost the total

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Roosevelt Going on Air Again

Hunt for 'Big Men' Started

Farm Debt Holiday Criticized

While Roosevelt Apparently Hesitates on Signing Bill, Borah Urges Veto—Hundreds of Positions to Be Filled Before Hawaiian Trip

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26 — President Roosevelt returned from vacation today, flung himself straightway into a mass of work, and at once became the center of major news developments in the capital.

First and foremost was the liquidation of the work of Congress. With 200 bills already considered by the Chief Executive, a dozen or so have been marked for veto, according to the White House this morning, but for the most part these are small appropriation bills of a personal character.

The two big bills, on which all eyes are centered, the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Bill and the Railroad Labor Pension Bill, have not yet been considered by Mr. Roosevelt, but will be taken up immediately.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho urged veto of the former bill today. Mr. Roosevelt devoted the afternoon to hearing reports of advisers on some of the most important bills, following a joint meeting of the emergency and the executive councils, called by Mr. Frank Walker, secretary of both, for a wind-up discussion before the President leaves the capital on his Hawaiian trip, probably Saturday night.

Meanwhile Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA commander, returned to work with the problem of the closed mill at Harriman, Tenn., before him and the prospect that there would be no retraction of the order to withdraw the Blue Eagle from the mill until its management agreed to abide by the collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Among a sheaf of news items from the White House were statements that Mr. Roosevelt would issue a full explanation with every major bill he vetoed; that he would "go on the air" Thursday night at 9:30 E. S. T. for a 20-minute round-up discussion of his policies at which further light might be shed on new national planning programs; that his itinerary to Hawaii would include a stop at Haiti; that his speeches en route back to Washington across America would be "as nearly nonpolitical as he could make them," and that he heartily approved the new Prison Industries Bill, which he signed.

⁂

"Man Hunt" Starts: Mr. Roosevelt has got a hard week ahead of him. In addition to several hundred bills to look through, including some of the most far-reaching importance, he must pick the personnel of a number of new and important commissions who will administer and supervise new executive tasks of the highest importance. These men must be chosen with the greatest care. Here are some of the jobs Mr. Roosevelt must fill before he can shut up shop for his cruise to Hawaii:

Five men for the new Securities Commission. They will have the difficult task of applying federal regulation to Wall Street and of breaking a trail of new precedents in the money centers of the country.

Seven men for the new Communications Commission; of these, five are expected to be the present membership of the Radio Commission.

A housing administrator, to run the great new national housing act, with Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, in a good position to get the job.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt must fill several hundred subordinate posts in various new or well-established agencies; he must pick men for his foreign trade committees in connection with the Reciprocal Tariff Act; and very likely, on top of all these other selections, he must start a "man hunt" for appropriate individuals to fill arbitration boards for steel and the Pacific coast longshoremen's labor disputes.

⁂

President and Politics: All the information regarding the President's activities came through his astute secretary, Mr. Stephen Early, at a press conference of the day. Mr. Early has sensed an inclination among Washington newspaper men to write a political interpretation into the speeches the President will deliver on his way back to Washington after his forthcoming trip.

Having committed themselves to the "political" view, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Early fear the same reporters will feel it necessary to save their reputations as prophets by drawing political inferences from whatever is said in these speeches even if they have to stretch a point to do so.

Mr. Early's foresight in this matter is a good example of the care and skill with which the Administration's publicity machine is managed. At least for the purpose of the record Mr. Early declared that there would be no "political motive" in the speeches, and warned correspondents not to "get out on a limb" on such forecasts. But even so, numbers of correspondents are not convinced. They know the difficulty which any Chief Executive has in disassociating his rôle as President from his rôle as head of a political party, particularly just on the eve of a national election.

⁂

To Veto or Not to Veto: It seems likely that the Administration is happy over the attack by Mr. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill, now waiting its fate on the President's desk.

Enough has been written on this measure to indicate its far-reaching and radical nature. One insurance company alone, the John Hancock Company of Boston, has $100,000,000 worth of farm mortgage paper in its portfolio, and other companies have equal amounts.

These companies are making frantic last-minute appeals to the President against the measure. There is considerable question of the bill's constitutionality, and Mr. Roosevelt has asked an opinion from the Justice Department on that score.

Like Mr. Borah, another progressive Senator, Mr. George W. Norris of Nebraska, is against the bill. In the words of Mr. Borah the President would be doing the farmers "a real service" by vetoing it. He feels that it would damage farm credit.

"I am opposed to the bill because I am for the farmer," is the way Mr. Borah put it. "I do not think a single farmer in my State would take advantage of the bill if it became law. It clashes with the fundamental make-up of the farmer himself."

⁂

Prison Industries: From the many bills he signed the President singled out one for special comment—an act establishing a corporate body to stimulate more effective diversification of prison industries.

"I am glad," he said, "to approve this bill because it represents a distinct advance in the progress of prison industries. Without any important competition with private industry or labor, the Government can provide increasingly useful work for those who need to learn how to work, and to learn that work in itself is honorable and is a practical substitute for criminal methods of earning one's livelihood."

Hosiery Defiance Causes Johnson To Call on President

Harriman Mills Closed After Refusal of Blue Eagle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—Faced with the open defiance of the Harriman Hosiery Mills, one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the South, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson today went to President Roosevelt for authority to stand firm against efforts to force a compromise on the NRA.

In the meantime his officials were of the unanimous opinion that the NRA should deny all quarter to a company, which, they hold, has deliberately flouted the authority of the Federal Government and wilfully violated the law of the land.

This is the NRA attitude despite the fact that it thereby places itself in the position of being responsible for the closing down of a factory which incidentally is the only industry in the town of Harriman, Tenn.

The issue was brought to a climax last night when the Harriman Mills closed down, throwing 635 men out of work. Action was in conformity with notice that this would be done unless the company's Blue Eagle were restored by the NRA regardless of the fact that the National Labor Board, by a unanimous decision, found the company guilty of violating the collective bargaining features of the National Recovery Act.

Test Case

General Johnson, it is understood, realizing the sweeping implications of the case which involves the power of the NRA to serve a sentence of economic death on an industry, decided to seek presidential approval before taking the firm stand which his subordinates deem proper. He went to the White House within two hours after Mr. Roosevelt had returned from Hyde Park, N. Y., to the capital.

The case is viewed here as a clear-cut test of the ability of the NRA to enforce its edicts on a recalcitrant member of industry. Should it fail, it would establish a precedent for industrial defiance of collective bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act and in all probability mark the collapse of this feature of the law. Thus the NRA, it is felt, is in the position of having to stand pat against the Harriman Mills, even though it makes the town of Harriman the victim.

Both NRA and National Labor Board were incensed by the letter announcing closing down of the mill which was given to the press last night by Mr. T. Asbury Wright Jr., general counsel for the mill, before it was received here. General Johnson withheld official comment until after he had discussed the matter with the President, but his secretary, Miss Frances Robinson, branded as an outright "lie" the statement that she among other officials here had advised them to employ methods which the letter called "cheap trickery" in order to satisfy the NRA.

Unreasonable

The National Labor Board was quick to point out that the findings of fact on the basis of which the mill's Blue Eagle was taken away was signed by Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, Mr. Gerard Swope and Mr. Henry Teagle, as well as by labor members of the board. The letter had charged that judgment against the mill had been passed by a board dominated by the A. F. of L. The labor board considered it a far stretch of the imagination to hold that Mr. du Pont—head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, the president of the General Electric Company and the president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey—could be under the domination of the A. F. of L.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Criminals Laugh

Weeks ago public hope rose high. At the same time criminals, if they read the papers, grew apprehensive. The Massachusetts police unification plan was born. Today the criminals breathe more easily; the public hope is dimmed.

Yesterday the House rejected, upon reconsideration, the police plan, at one roar of voices negating all efforts at compromise and conciliation offered by the proponents of the bill, at one roar of voices scuttling the vision of a close-knit pattern of communication as swift as the criminal, of a central police training school and of a solid police front against crime.

⁂

Police Referendum?

Governor Ely was strangely quiescent when informed of the defeat of the measure he had so eagerly sponsored. "No use being a fanatic about it," he said laconically. On the echo of the vote determined sponsors started contemplating plans for an initiative petition. Under this plan, if 20,000 signatures can be obtained to a draft police bill, the 1935 Legislature can be forced to act again next year on the measure. If 5000 more signatures can be obtained, the issue may be placed on the ballot, giving the people the opportunity to be the final judges.

A roll call on the issue was demanded, and it disclosed that the bill had been rejected by a vote of 116 to 100.

⁂

To Keep on Rendering

The Massachusetts Senate refuses to be a party to the purchase of the Hinckley Rendering Plant in Somerville. Yesterday it rejected by a vote of 19 to 18 a bill authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to pay $340,000 for the plant in order that the site might be converted into a park. This measure has been called a "steal" and "graft de luxe," since it is alleged the plant is assessed for but $80,000 and its total assets appraised at $150,000.

⁂

This measure has created heated editorial comment in papers in the western part of the State, mainly directed against Senator Chase of Longmeadow, who has been one of the sponsors of the bill. One paper, read in the Senate yesterday, alleged that Senator Chase's father-in-law is an agent in the sale of the plant. At all events, the deal did not go through and the public seems happy about it.

Loopholes for Gamblers

While it appears that the Senate has most of the gambling legislation on the run, at least this session, proponents of these statutes have a couple of loopholes left. The Senate yesterday rejected the pari-mutuel betting bill that would provide for separate county referendums and substituted a measure calling for a state-wide expression of opinion from the people at the next fall election. This substitute measure in all probability would postpone or abolish entirely prospect of legalized betting in Massachusetts.

⁂

But before the substitute measure can prevail it must leap the hurdle, involved in the motion for reconsideration of the vote, to be made by Senator Parkman today. If successful here, it must proceed to the House for concurrence and in the lower branch there is strong sentiment for speedy enactment of some legislation that will permit early betting on both horse and dog races.

Waiting for Approval

In the event that the Senate bill prevails, the issue will be placed on the ballot at the fall election, merely to obtain an expression of opinion. The Legislature when it convened in 1935 will then act again, in the light of the people's registered opinion.

Commentators declare race track promoters would not risk their investments until the Legislature had definitely taken favorable action. If they are right, there would be no racing next summer, even if the people approved legalized betting, for promoters could not construct tracks and make other preparations in time.

⁂

Governor Ely does not intend to retard adjournment by recommending legislative action this session on the matter of railroad unification. It was previously announced that he would send a special message to the Legislature asking it to pass legislation permitting the unification of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Boston and Maine roads.

With adjournment in sight for tomorrow, the Senate whirled the wheels of the legislative mill faster this afternoon. In half an hour it passed and sent to the Governor the following bills: One authorizing the conduct of the game called "beano"; one reëstablishing the division of smoke inspection in the Department of Public Utilities, and one authorizing the Boston Metropolitan District to purchase bonds of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company. It refused to concur on the House amendment to the bill providing for the insurance of granite workers. The Senate then called for the appointment of a committee on conference.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Farmers Campaign

Agricultural extension workers of the North Carolina state government are conducting a campaign designed to induce all farmers to keep business records.

Chaco Battle Unabated After Nearly Fortnight

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 26 (AP)—After nearly a fortnight of steady fighting 100,000 Bolivian and Paraguayan troops were still locked today in a prolonged battle for Fort Ballivian, Bolivian stronghold in the Chaco Boreal.

Because of Paraguayan flanking attempts the line of battle is gradually extending northward until Paraguayans are attacking intermittently up and down the front, with three alternate objectives.

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Flake Butters N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg 17c
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Bananas Mello-Ripe 4 Lbs 21c
Beets Fancy Native 2 Bunches 9c
Cucumbers 2 For 19c
Green Beans Lb 5c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Movies and Dances Don't Draw Youngsters' Cash as Formerly, Home Makers Told in New York

Economics Association Members Hear Plea for 30-Hour Week for Household Work, Made Possible by Development of Electrical Burden-Easers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26 — Quieter forms of entertainment than in the "gay nineteen-twenties" are enjoyed by the younger generation today, according to a study by Miss Katherine Baker of the Medford (Mass.) High School, on the second day of the meeting of the American Home Economics Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania this afternoon.

In an investigation of "How Young People Are Using Their Leisure Time," Miss Baker discovered that jazz, motion pictures and the hip flask have given place to gentler pursuits like reading, writing letters, listening to the radio, visiting and entertaining, playing bridge and picnicking.

"Those who were employed either part or full time spend only a small percentage of their salaries in such amusements as 'movies' and dances," she said. "Figures from the circulating libraries show an increasing interest in study, self-improvement and reading."

Their activities would be more lively, however, she indicated, were it not for the expense attached to outdoor recreations like tennis, swimming, riding, golf, amateur dramatics and care of the garden. Some communities are meeting the situation by establishing recreational centers.

Educating Parents

A program of emergency education for parents was organized in 22 states this spring, Miss Muriel W. Brown, of the National Council of Parent Education, told a group meeting at the Hotel Governor Clinton today. She stressed that, while it is too early to evaluate the statistical reports, plenty of evidence has been had that parents are no longer satisfied to study child development, but have actively participated in fields which meet their own needs, such as art, music, history, economics and sociology.

Speaking before the Institution Administration section of the convention, Miss Alice McCollister, restaurant owner of New York, advised how to circumvent misrepresented market goods. Among the purchases sometimes made by the unwary buyer, she said, are "meats in loosely woven coverings that prevent close inspection of fiber, fat and color; fish in cellophane wrappers that look deceptively fresh in the glistening cover, and spinach soaked in water to increase weight."

The relative value of services, such as the electric current and the "movies" should be intelligently understood by the woman who manages a household, Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, assistant commissioner of Vocational and Extension Education of New York State, told 700 of the delegates, who attended the welcoming luncheon yesterday.

"Five cents will buy the housewife one kilowatt hour of electric current, and is enough to keep 15 able-bodied men working at hard labor for one hour," he said. "By giving her child 25 cents for the 'movies' she hands out what would be equivalent to 75 man-hours of labor which she commands in her own home and which could be bought to ease her burden."

Dr. Wilson advocated a 30-hour week for the home maker, saying he doubted if she had it at present, but believed it to be possible, through the use of labor-saving devices.

Camera Gives Evidence

Miss Ruth Lindquis. of Chapel Hill, N. C., showed photographs taken by Mrs. Bayard Wooten of Chapel Hill, and Mr. Paul Horton of Knoxville, Tenn., in which living conditions among needy rural families in eastern Tennessee and central Alabama were pictured. She declared the camera method overcame limitations of the statistical approach and announced that the photographs would be on exhibit throughout the week.

Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews of Teachers' College, Columbia University, taking part in a discussion of "Family Economics," suggested as a topic for research, "The 50 Reactions Preceding and Following the Purchase of a Suit or a Dress." Such a study might be valuable in seeing how far advertising influences one, he added.

"The consumer concept of textiles," was presented by Mr. Ephraim Freedman of the R. H. Macy & Company textile laboratory. He recommended the grading of textiles in a manner similar to the grading of milk. Thus a blanket might be Grade A for warmth, Grade C for durability, the advantage being that "if a customer can be shown how to buy her necessities in the most economical way, she will soon be able to afford more luxuries."

A guest at the luncheon was Mrs. N. Gist Gee, wife of the Chinese vice-president of Yen Ching University in Peiping, and who came here in the interests of home experiments being conducted in 30 villages of the Ching Ho district, for which, as unofficial advisor, she hopes to obtain helpful information.

The problem of managing the home budget was compared to that of balancing the city budget by Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the New York Board or Aldermen.

"Never before in the history of this city has the Home Economist been as keenly and sympathetically appreciated by municipal authorities and the people as now," Mr. Deutsch declared. "Obviously there is a kinship between your duty and ours. We both are exercising our efforts toward scientifically balanced budgets in order to make better use of the funds at our disposal. To my mind, the subject of home economics should be made compulsory to a greater degree in all schools than at present. The major portion of our girls will have occasion to use it rather actively."

Cornellian Facts

Miss Mildred Thurow of Cornell University, discussed a questionnaire through which autobiographical facts regarding 200 Cornell men and women were tabulated. In this way Miss Thurow proposes to establish criteria for successful families and asked the aid of other members of the association in undertaking similar projects throughout the country.

Last night a dinner was held for the alumnae of Teachers' College, at which Dr. Andrews presided. More than 300 were present.

The five high school boys from Bedford, Ohio, who earned their expenses by doing odd jobs in order to attend the conference here and have been camping in Belmore, L. I., are now at the Hotel Governor Clinton, the guests of the manager, Mr. C. W. Ramsey Jr. Mr. Ramsay extended this invitation in view of the fact that the boys had come so far and were so keenly interested in the subject of home economics.

Leviathan

The municipal museum in Charleston, N. C., has the skeleton of a 90,000-pound whale captured in the harbor in 1880.

Movie Boycott Forcing Producers To Clean Up Films

(Continued from Page 1)

Postman Always Rings Twice," for which $25,500 in film rights had been paid. Over-sensational titles are being modified in films announced for coming showing.

Gathering Strength for Year

The present outflaring of indignation against vicious films has been preparing for a year, starting with individual religious organizations, and continuing with the revelations made by the Motion Picture Research Council on the basis of studies covering four years in 20 cities. These studies are being published in a series of books beginning with a volume called "Our Movie-Made Children," which describes in detail many experiments that showed the undesirable effect upon the behavior of minor children who had undiscriminating contact with film entertainment. Last spring there was talk of a boycott of objectionable films at the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Hot Springs, Ark. One speaker outlined the possibilities of the federation's 2,000,000 members showing their disapproval of objectionable films by staying away from the theaters for a period.

In Cincinnati last week Mr. Breen conferred with the Episcopal Committee on Motion Pictures, comprised of American bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and explained the step taken by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America in transferring final authority over films from Hollywood to New York. Meanwhile the organization within the Roman Catholic Church called the Legion of Decency is going forward with its boycott plans. The legion is said to be planning on the exertion of the pressure of 2,000,000 members to abstain from films on the organization's black list.

In Tennessee, Bishop Alphonse Smith asked all Roman Catholics in the State to sign the Legion of Decency pledges. The Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati urges a temporary ban on all motion pictures. The Baltimore Sun has aligned itself with the church movement for cleaner films. Some 5000 persons in Baltimore are reported to have subscribed to the black-list plan. At the Maryland conference of the Methodist Protestant Church off-color motion pictures were denounced as "enemies of God and society." This conference represented churches in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

Text for Many Sermons

The Hartford Federation of Churches, Hartford, Conn., adopted a resolution on June 19 to the effect that it is "safe enough to stay away from pictures where advertising and news stories given out by the theater promise an unwholesome appeal."

Clergymen in various cities on Sunday took the cleaner film movement as texts for their sermons.

Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools in the city of New York, has just issued a statement in which he said: "The largest school system in the world is determined that the character of its children shall not be undermined by inferior motion pictures."

He added that a questionnaire circulated among New England school principals by Mr. Roger W. Babson, brought out the opinion among 70 per cent of the principals that the movies have more effect upon the molding of children's character than school, church or home. Dr. Campbell further said: "We have long since abandoned the idea that education consists simply of instruction given and received in school. We know that children are being educated every hour of the day as much, perhaps, while they are out of school as while they are in school."

League Hits Bad Films

The Massachusetts Civic League threw its influence into the drive against improper motion pictures last night by pledging its support to the stand taken by the committee of bishops on motion pictures of the Roman Catholic Church, the Central Council of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

An order filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Mr. Alfred W. Ingalls of Lynn, also disapproved indecent pictures. It placed the House on record as in hearty support of the proposed boycott of improper pictures.

It's Apt To Be a Warm Summer—Politically

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Teachers Asking Federal Billions

(Continued from Page 1)

tial expenditure for these purposes be not less than $2,000,000,000."

As questions of payment of teachers' overdue salaries, of crowded classes, reduced appropriations for supplies, elemination of essential courses, of care for undernourished children and other problems of the present crisis were being dealt with, the delegates also turned to broader social measures such as unemployment insurance, prevention of child labor by permanent legislation, which will supplant the temporary provisions of the NRA, and prevention of compulsory military training in schools.

Alarmed at certain appeals which have been made to school-teachers to support radical changes in the social order, Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the federation, urged the unionized teachers to stick to the middle of the road in their activities for social reform.

Referring specifically to the "call to the teachers of the nation" being circulated by a committee of the Progressive Education Association, Dr. Linville said:

"Whatever our views of what should follow the existing social order, let us consider for a moment what would happen if teachers accepted seriously the exhortation of the embattled authors of the 'call,' none of whom is in a position to follow his own advice, that in building the new social order the teachers of the nation 'must work boldly and without ceasing.'

"A change in the social order brought about by the methods advocated somewhat carelessly in the 'call to the teachers of the nation' would most probably involve the advocacy of some form of dictatorship; either Communist by logical connection, or Fascist through reaction. The fact that the 'callers' may not realize this is only a mark of their lack of social and political understanding."

Whatever teachers hope to accomplish for the schools as well as for themselves, Dr. Linville said, can be best done under democracy rather than dictatorship.

500 Teachers Reappointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Fulton County school system in Georgia reappointed approximately 500 teachers for the coming school year at its Board of Education meeting. The teachers were appointed on an eight months' basis, with the provision that if county finances permitted schools would run for nine months.

Stand in Will Rogers' Boots? Hollywood Offers Pair for Sale

Outmoded Clothes of Film Stars Go to Charity League for Sale to Help Needy Folk; Extras Stock Wardrobe 'With History'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—For sale: A pair of Will Rogers' riding boots, a Janet Gaynor gown, or a George Arliss hat.

A sign such as this could be hung appropriately over the door of the Assistance League, Hollywood's principal charitable organization. Not that these particular articles are now available, but to illustrate that the league sells a raft of similar material at its second-hand clothing shop.

The Assistance League, besides operating a charity bazaar, a day nursery, and a tea room, does a first magnitude business in discarded clothing, and is one of the avenues by which motion picture "dress" extras, whose wardrobe is stock in trade, can manage to keep in the professional swim.

Must Keep "Modish"

But this is not a story about the Assistance League, except in so far as the league is interested in the old clothes business. It is a brief account of what happens to the cast-off garments from costumes seen in motion pictures.

To begin with, Hollywood has an unusual production of old clothes. One of the traditional and expensive customs of the motion picture colony is that of maintaining a modish wardrobe. It is accepted as a matter of business necessity, even if an individual would not otherwise place so much emphasis upon self-adornment.

In replacing out-moded apparel with fashion's latest—and, very often, loudest—the cinematic celebrities find ready outlets for the discards. Friends, relatives, and charity organizations are the chief beneficiaries.

Every day's quota of fan mail brings requests for a cast-off gown, a suit of clothes, or some less important item of wearing apparel. Some appeals are made upon the basis of sentiment, and others from need. But in Hollywood, as elsewhere, charity begins at home, and the bulk of this turnover is disposed of locally.

Sent to Needy Folk

The Salvation Army receives its share of the old clothes from motion picture stars, but the principal recipient, apparently, is the Assistance League. It is there that some actresses send all of their discarded dresses and household goods as well. The league also has a group of benefactors who supply it with their last season's suits.

One well-known male actor turns his old clothes over to a southern California little theater, where they become part of the stock wardrobe. Another sends regular consignments of clothes to a theatrical camp in New Hampshire to be used in the production of amateur plays.

A chorus girls' guild in New York receives the discarded dresses of at least one young woman who has made a name for herself on the screen. Relatives in one of the British possessions receive clothes from a Hollywood girl and find, it is said, that the delay in the progress of fashions there makes them quite in advance of local styles.

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World Rotarians Are Urged To Live As a Great Family

5000 Delegates at Detroit From All Over World Hear Greetings From President Roosevelt and President Rodrigues of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 26—Rotarians were admonished here yesterday by Mr. John Nelson, national president, to promote their aspiration for a common fellowship by continuing as "a great family."

Approximately 5000 men and women from all parts of the world crowded Masonic Temple auditorium, were welcomed by Acting Mayor John W. Smith, and applauded Mr. Mark Sullivan and Mr. Nelson at the opening of the twenty-fifth annual Rotary International convention.

"It would perpetuate a grim anomaly to do otherwise," declared Mr. Nelson. "In the face of an opportunity such as that which confronts us today any lack of possible service would be an act of unfaithfulness to those who have committed the torch to our hands and to the generation which, through Rotary, we are permitted and privileged to serve."

Today Mr. Charles F. Kettering, research engineer of the General Motors Corporation, made the keynote speech.

No Longer Liberal Government

An attack against New Deal policies was launched yesterday by Mr. Sullivan, nationally known journalist and keynote speaker. Mr. Sullivan said he believed the American Government no longer one of liberals.

"A government which puts a tailor in jail for pressing a suit for 5 cents less than the Government decrees is not a government of liberals," he declared. "A governmental movement which dictates how much a farmer shall plant and what he shall plant is not a liberal government."

Looking to the future, Mr. Sullivan continued:

"The choice between us is the choice between two conceptions of society. One puts emphasis on the individual, the other on the mass, on the power of the state. On one side is freedom. On the other, compulsion. On one side individualism, on the other collectivism.

"America faces the choice between two systems: one demands the masses surrender their individualism so that a few at the top may expand their super egos. The other gives everyone an opportunity to expand so far as possible under the talent with which nature endowed him."

Two Presidents Send Greetings

Congratulatory telegrams arrived from two presidents—Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the United States, and Albelardo L. Rodrigues of Mexico.

"Any gathering which brings together in a friendly manner persons of different nationalities at once offers opportunity for constructive action," President Roosevelt wired. "When the persons so gathered are business and professional men inspired by the high principles of such an organization as Rotary International, this opportunity is intensified.

"In the creation of simple good will and friendship lies our opportunity in the field of international relations. I know that you will make the most of it and I am happy, therefore, to send you my greetings and best wishes."

President Rodrigues wired:

"On the occasion of the convention of Rotarians in Detroit it is my pleasure to greet you, ratifying my hopes of having the 1935 convention take place at Mexico City, which would consolidate to a greater degree the friendly relations existing between the business and professional men of both countries. Kindest regards."

For Better World Feeling

Promotion of better understanding among peoples is one of the principal themes of this year's convention. One entire day will be devoted to it.

The peculiar advantages which rotary has for advancing international good will was illustrated by Mr. Nelson yesterday in reporting travels and visits to Rotary Clubs in North America, Northern Africa, Asia Minor, Europe and the British Isles.

As Rotary's interests are world wide, so in character is the composition of its government. Five candidates for directors from as many countries were recommended yesterday by the outgoing board. They were drawn from France, Uruguay, Japan, Yugoslavia and Finland. In addition delegates from Canada and Newfoundland met yesterday to choose their nominee for the board. Rotarians from Great Britain and Ireland had previously selected their man. Five places remained open for nominees from the United States.

Latin-American Rotarians met by themselves yesterday for a period to discuss in their own language their mutual problems. Rotary's international complexion and opportunities found further expression in the formal program, which includes speakers from England, Germany, China and the Federated Malay States.

Rotary Founder Honored

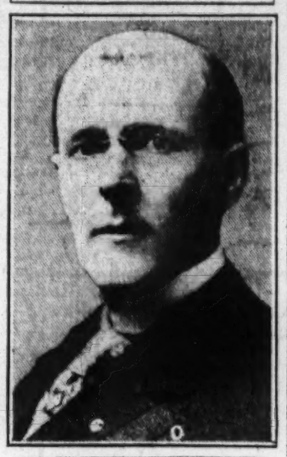
Just back from a trip to the British Isles and South Africa to attend Rotary conferences, Mr. Paul H. Harris, of Chicago, the founder and president-emeritus of Rotary, is an outstanding, though ever modest, figure at the convention.

Changes in business and industry which are perplexing business men the world over come in for study from the international viewpoint. Multiplication of the capacity to produce; shortening of working hours; relations between employee and employer, and competition are scheduled for group discussions.

Community conditions as affected by these and other influences are given a day's consideration. The needs of youth are designated for special thought. In recognition of the encouragement that Mr. Harris has given the study of work for youth in the Rotary movement, he will be given the silver buffalo medal of the Boy Scouts. The presentation will be made by Mr. Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America.

The annual reports of Mr. Chesley R. Perry, secretary, and Mr. Rufus F. Chapin, treasurer, showed that 108 new clubs were chartered during the year, and that membership had gained 7499. The income for the year was $622,412, $50,864 more than expenses.

Rotary Aces



Founder and Head of Order

Top: Paul P. Harris, Founder of Rotary. Bottom: John Nelson, President of Rotary.

Rotarians Encouraged To Promote Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Rotarians' part in promoting peace between nations was outlined by Mr. Paul Harris of Chicago, the founder of the Rotary Movement, when he recently addressed representatives of about 40 Rotary clubs at a gathering here under the auspices of the Manchester Rotary Club.

People were realizing, Mr. Harris declared, that a certain sense of friendship and good will should animate them when thinking or talking of the people of other countries. It had become almost habitual to speak in disparaging terms of the people of other countries, but he knew of nothing better than the encouraging of the spirit of tolerance in order to fulfill one of the most important objects of Rotary.

Wherever Rotarians go, continued Mr. Harris, they should consider themselves as ambassadors of good will. When he thought of the British writers who visited the United States and the writers from the United States who visited Britain, stayed a week or 10 days, and then came home to "tell the world," he thought of the wise advice to people going to a strange country—form no judgments until you have lived there three months. Rotarians, he added, must contribute to the advance of civilization by getting into the habit of saying and thinking decent things about other nationalities.

Virginians to Boom Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce has begun preparations for advertising the Shenandoah National Park just as soon as it is turned over to the Federal Government and opened to the public.

A 'Federal World' Urged at Institute To Insure Peace

Support of Public Opinion Asked for Ideal Where Law Displaces War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—Envisaging a Federal World with law taking the place of war and co-operation displacing conflict, the Rev. Leyton Richards, minister of the Carrs Lane Church, Birmingham, Eng., told students attending the third annual New England Institute of International Relations here today that the development of the United States alone serves to indicate the way by which world peace may be secured.

Speaking on "The Menace of Nationalism and the Remedy," Dr. Richards urged support of public opinion to the federal world ideal, which he said, may be achieved in various ways—religion, education, propaganda, growing knowledge of international life, and the abandonment of outworn traditions of nationalism.

"The present-day international contacts tend to make good people despair of the ideal of a warless world," he continued, "but behind the effort of the idealist is the faith that a Providential Order governs world affairs."

Interdependence of World

Dr. Richards declared that proof of this is seen in the growing interdependence of the world and the patent need of organizing world affairs in a super-national basis, while "the Christian vision of human brotherhood, derived from faith in the Divine Fatherhood, gives the assurance that the advocate of peace is on the winning side."

Despite the fact that the world has been growing smaller during the past century through agencies of transportation and communication, the speaker pointed out, the traditional right of each nation to do as it likes—especially in the matter of tariffs and war—has largely nullified the benefits of closer contact.

"It is this traditional tendency which needs to be overcome if the nations are to live at peace," Dr. Richards declared. He said peoples everywhere need to learn that the interests of no single nation have a moral right to override the interests of humanity at large. It is when the nation thus usurps the rights of the wider group that Nationalism becomes a menace to world peace, he asserted.

Court Mediation Lauded

This is well illustrated, he said, if the present-day condition of Europe or South America be contrasted with the federal organization of 48 states within the American Union, for, while economic and other conflicts lead to competitive armaments between the several nations, these conflicts within a federal union are settled by peaceable means through the agency of a supreme court.

"It is therefore only when nationalism is superimposed upon economic conflict that war eventuates," he concluded.

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vermont novelist, in the opening address of the institute last night declared that solution to the war problem lies within one's own individual consciousness.

Deeper thinking with a higher concept of the real issues of life by peoples of all nations is the greatest need today if "we are to overcome the hysteria of war which appears to be gripping the world," she declared.

United States Cited as Example

After the success of the American federation of states, after years of peaceful relations with Canada, it is apparent to any fair-minded person's logic and intelligence, Mrs. Fisher continued, that it is possible to organize the common life of governments so as to enable them to live in everlasting peace, endangered only by a small number of criminals and malcontents. And these to be kept harmless by policing.

Old habits of thought which accept war—as ignorant barbarians accepted it—as the inevitable must be broken. New thoughts of peace must be built up. It is for everyone to break down "'that dumb barbarian codè of war by repeated, patient, civilized conscious thought-taking. We are not ordinary, irnorant, thoughtless people, helpless victims of politicians, we are real haters of war or we wouldn't be civilized beings at all."

Although stating she held no brief for the recent shocking revelations of the doings of armament makers, Mrs. Fisher said it was her belief that "not armament makers but the principle of private profit is the root of this, as of so many evils."

Public Opinion a Dictator

She took the peace issue by its horns and discussed candidly the situation with particular reference to the part public opinion can play in outlawing war. She called public opinion another name for the absolute dictator of the country.

"To eliminate war from our lives," Mrs. Fisher concluded, "must be an effort-in-common, not a personal and private one to improve our own righteousness. It behooves us to make every effort to shape public opinion in a crisis so that it may help us act like civilized beings, not push us helplessly back into befooled barbarism."

As registration for the Institute closed today with nearly 150 enrollments, the largest since the school was founded three years ago, the following countries were represented in the nationalities of the individuals attending: America, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Scotland, China, the West Indies, Italy, and France.

Visualizes Utopia

The Rev. Leyton Richards

Speaker at New England Institute of International Relations

Soviet Commences on Era Of Profit and Discipline

(Continued from Page 1)

the most competent engineers, organizers and executives in Russia.

The Communist dictatorship could not industrialize Russia without their help, and yet it was afraid of them. They were given responsible positions, but were the constant butt of intrigues by "party members" of lesser ability. They were not permitted to become Communists even if they wished. Life for them was indeed difficult.

The new instructions lift much of the burden imposed for many years upon this large and important class. The Communist dictatorship, now entirely sure of its position, warns its followers that "bourgeoisie-baiting" will no longer be tolerated. The Communist Party is purposely being kept small by constant "cleanings," but concessions are being made to "non-party" men to encourage them to do their best work in behalf of the Soviet State.

At the head of every commissariat, every trust, every factory in the Soviet Union stands a Communist, who bears the title of director. But the second in command, known as the technical director, is usually a "non-party" man, who frequently has greater theoretical knowledge and practical experience than his superior. Under the New Deal these technical directors are given new importance and authority.

In instructions for reorganization of the commissariat of heavy industry, which may be regarded as typical, directors are warned that they must not deprecate or diminish the authority of their technical directors. These nonparty specialists are very definitely recognized as "second in command" in fact as well as in name, and are assured that their authority will be upheld by the Communist dictatorship.

Tsarist Won Soviet Respect

The case of Mr. Sergei Makarovski, who passed on this spring, is an example of the increasing esteem in which "old régime" specialists are held in the Soviet Union. Mr. Makarovski, the son of a famous Tsarist engineer, was managing director and part owner of the great Amo plant before the revolution. He did not attempt to flee before the revolution, but stayed on to work for the new Government.

For some years he was naturally closely supervised by "politically reliable" assistants. He never became a Communist, but nevertheless occupied one important post after another, and finally became technical director of the supremely important aviation industry.

At times, when the director was absent, he was in complete charge of this industry. Joseph Stalin publicly commended Mr. Makarovski's work, and the Soviet State settled a pension of 500 rubles monthly upon his family. He was decorated with the Order of Lenin, highest in the power of the State.

Trend Is Capitalistic

After this reorganization is completed, which will be very soon, Soviet factories will be surprisingly similar to those in other industrialized countries. Subordinate executives will be responsible only to their superiors, and directors will be responsible only to the "owner," which is the State. Workmen must get along with their executives, or find employment elsewhere, as they do in "capitalist" countries.

It is something of a question whether the "iron discipline" mentioned in the new instructions will not submit Soviet workmen to firmer control than is exercised in "capitalist" factories. There are suggestions that Soviet industry will be regarded for some time to come as an "army," with military discipline. Of course, workmen who feel they have been treated unfairly have the right of appeal to their trade unions.

However that may be, as these changes are being made, the Soviet industrial picture becomes increasingly familiar to observers from "capitalist" countries.

Annual Toll of Fires

It is estimated that fires in the United States cost annually about 15,000 fatalities.

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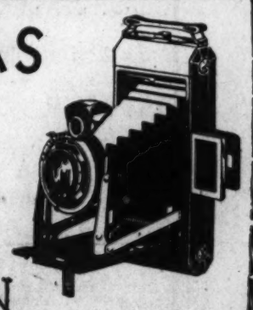

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Twelve States Seek Means To Protect Public Safety And Improve Parole Laws

Coöperation Among States Stressed—Parole Laws and Probation Declared to Be Refuge of Criminals as They Now Are in Many Localities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—With the twofold aim of making it easier to restore paroled prisoners to useful lives and protecting the public from the recurrent misbehavior of paroled persons, representatives of 11 states met here today and discussed changes in state policies and laws to further these ends. Meeting in the Central States Parole Conference, the delegates were called together by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

Coöperative action among the states is the main theme of the conference, with the hope that a plan can be worked out for reciprocal agreement on the matter of supervision of paroled prisoners.

"Realizing that criminals in their operations do not recognize state lines," said Mr. George T. Scully, chairman of the conference and superintendent of paroles for Illinois, in opening the meeting, "why then should we not disregard state lines in the supervision of paroled criminals."

The Question of After-Care

"There is, too, the question of the after-care of persons released from penal or correctional institutions who have no friends or relatives to assist them. Are we to say that these persons shall be released without any further responsibility in the part of our state government, or shall we at this time consider provisions for their home placement and temporary after-care? It has been the practice of numerous states to permit no individual to leave the institution on parole until such time as employment could be obtained for him.

"But, under the depressed economic conditions of today, what possible chance has a man with a criminal record, without friends or relatives, of obtaining such employment?"

There are a large number of persons now serving time in the nation's penal institutions who could be restored to useful lives without danger to society, Mr. Scully said, while at the same time equally as many are paroled who should never have been permitted to leave. A proper program, he said, will have to be developed to correct this situation.

Says Parole Has Failed

Mr. Hinton G. Clabough, former chairman of the pardon and parole boards for the State of Illinois, had this to say:

"Illinois is said to be one of the first states, if not the first, to enact a parole law. That was about 35 years ago. It is true that the purpose of this law is to make good citizens out of felons; yet, to one who has watched changing sentiment during 30 years, it appears that the pendulum of justice and mercy has swung to the extreme in favor of criminals.

"Close observation of conditions causes the unalterable opinion that probation and parole are the two outstanding and most valuable assets of the criminal, especially the gangster and professional. My opinion on this subject has changed entirely during the past several years. Theoretically, parole is a beautiful thing with its sentimental appeal, but in practical operation, it has failed, and crime conditions throughout the land continue to grow worse. I think neither probation nor parole should be possible in crimes of violence.

"The sooner criminals learn that justice is swift and certain, and that sentences are imposed to be served —with reasonable allowance for good conduct—the better it will be for society.

Job for Judge and Jury

"In a great majority of serious felony cases, court and jury are without power to impose definite-time sentence. Upon the Illinois Parole Board is placed the statutory responsibility for determining the amount of time to be served by 80 to 85 per cent of persons committed by the criminal courts of 102 counties, one of which alone has a population of almost 4,000,000 people.

"Judges or juries should be required to fix a definite minimum sentence between statutory minimum and maximum. Delay in imposing definite punishment, in this as in all other law enforcement, results in undue advantage to criminals. No system can be perfect, but, on the whole, practical experience indicates that more satisfactory decisions and sentences by judges or juries, while facts are fresh in mind, should result from this change.

"Inmates of penitentiaries are released sooner or later. An overwhelming majority of life-sentence cases are, in one way or another, sooner or later, commuted or modified so that the prisoner gains freedom. It is my considered opinion that sentences to be determined by the trial judge and jury which will have to be served without hope of parole, will throw the fear of God into the criminal underworld and do more good than new laws, speeches, and literature combined."

Musicians' Leader To Deal With Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26—The American Federation of Musicians handed all its radio problems over to Mr. Joseph N. Weber, president of the federation, last night, after a two-day session following last week's convention.

The general course of procedure which Mr. Weber is to follow in handling both the Canadian strike situation and conditions in the United States, was agreed upon but was not made public. The union aims at regulations which will result in more employment by small city stations.

Two Beaches Are Different

Atlantic Beach, near Morehead City, N. C., is one of two public bathing places on the eastern seaboard that extends east and west, the others lying north and south.

Shortage of Books Forces Libraries To Call for Aid

But Personnel Must Be Kept Up, Speakers at Montreal Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 26—Serious shortage of books exists in public libraries due to increased demand and decreased income during the last four years, declares a resolution passed by the council of the American Library Association, which opened its fifty-sixth annual conference here yesterday.

Former book stocks are worn out, it was stated. New books cannot be purchased. Thus the library has lost in part ability to keep its readers in touch with current developments and is not now rendering its full contribution to national recovery.

Trustees of every library are asked by the council to call this acute situation to the attention of appropriating bodies and urge more adequate funds for books. Such an increase in book funds should not be made at the expense of the personnel equally necessary for effective service.

Inequality in Service

Miss Gratia A. Countryman of Minneapolis, Minn., president of the association, stressed the inequalities of the present library system in America which leaves approximately one-third of the population; or 40,000,000 persons, without any local public library service, and another third with an inadequate service.

Representatives from 27 states where state-planning committees have been at work, presidents of state and provincial library associations, secretaries of state library extension agencies, and other library leaders discussed with members of the executive board of the association means of coördinating state and national library plans.

That the present-day set-up of libraries needs coördination and development into a carefully considered long-time program was the opinion expressed to the delegates by Miss Countryman. She stated that 24,000,000 persons in the United States are registered borrowers of books from 10,000 libraries of the country. "Any institution which reaches and influences one-fifth of the population must have a claim upon those who are planning the welfare both present and future of our citizens," she stated.

How to accomplish the goal of adequate facilities for all citizens will be considered during this convention. Under the proposed plan before the convention, libraries will probably greatly increase their supply of the socially useful books in greatest demand, while library purchase of novels which have little literary or social value will tend to decrease. Pamphlets and periodicals which can be produced quickly to meet current needs may be expected to form an increasingly important share of the library collection.

"Charting the course for libraries" is the theme of the conference which has attracted 2500 librarians, library trustees and other friends of libraries here, to consider the place of the library in the light of rapidly changing trends in government, social conditions, and education.

The address of welcome at the first general session, June 25, was delivered by Dr. Charles F. Martin dean, faculty of medicine, McGill University.

Character Building

In her presidential address at the opening session, Miss Countryman named a function not usually classed among the functions of librarians, that of character building. Every librarian in every school and college library has an unparalleled opportunity to build back into social usefulness the potentialities of today's discouraged boys and girls.

Many states have appointed crime commissions and social agencies have appointed special committees. Reports were quoted demonstrating that the criminals of 10 or 15 or 20 years from now are boys and girls today. If they can be kept from delinquency the number of criminals and the amount of crime would be reduced tomorrow.

"We must accept as one of our prime functions for the future, the building of character and right social attitudes," said Miss Countryman.

Speaking of work with children the president pointed out that children's librarians have worked closely together and have developed techniques and standards which they are constantly discussing and improving.

The fringes of possibilities have not been touched in the matter of adult education. "We have been slow in visualizing the far-reaching horizons of this field of effort," stated Miss Countryman. It was hoped that a full departmental organization would be developed for this type of work far in advance of the present readers' advisory service.

Leisure time reading has tested the resources of librarians during the last few years. Hundreds of thousands of people turned to the libraries because they had nothing else to do. "What we have done for these men and women throughout depression years can never be told," said Miss Countryman.

Asking the delegates to plan for national accomplishments as present times are a challenge to action, the speaker thought that as a professional group "we have been extending our spheres of influence year after year making vital contacts with other national groups."

Canadian Trains to Run In Maine for Summer

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today approved a plan of the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Boston & Maine Railroad to run trains direct from Montreal to Kennebunk and Portland, Maine, without change of equipment during the summer season.

The railroads plan to operate trains direct from Montreal with equipment and engines of the Canadian companies, paying the American railroad at the rate of $1 a train mile. The trains run only during the summer seaso

Charts Library's Future

Miss Gratia A. Countryman

President of American Library Association, Tells of Great Fields Still Untouched by Educational Service.

American Plan Given to President

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt's own comment in his message to Congress June 8:

Removal of marginal land from production.

Shift of population from marginal to good land.

Decentralization of industry to carry the factory back to the country.

Establishment of part-time farming, part-time industrial work by communities.

Re-allocation of control over water power to further these projects.

Tax-supported public works in the interest of positive employment rather than relief.

Coördinated with these ambitious schemes go the supplementary program of housing, continued relief work, and the "social security" measures of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Unification of Projects

The special tax-supported public works would bring together into unified planning such measures as flood control, reforestation, protection against soil erosion, improved land usages, power developments and the like.

Gradual emergence of these schemes from the nebulous to a more definite form leaves capital commentators as usual divided into two camps: those doubtful of the potentialities of the vast, but somewhat hazy, schemes, and those who declare that Mr. Roosevelt intends to make the next session of Congress as fruitful of specific, concrete bills as was the one just finished.

The final report of the National Planning Commission will be given Mr. Roosevelt on his return from Hawaii. Associated with members of the commission at Hyde Park yesterday were Col. George Waite, assistant public works administrator, and Mr. Charles W. Eliot, secretary of the commission.

Endurance Fliers Near Five Days in Air

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 26 (AP)—Meridian's endurance fliers, Al and Fred Key, brothers, today were completing their fifth day of continuous flight over this section, droning away in their attempt to remain in the air longer than the 23-day record set by the Hunter brothers of New York.

They had hopes of "staying up forever," they said, if the gas flow continues and supplies are kept coming from the refueling and supply ships that contact them in the air.

City Saves on Patch-Paving

(Continued from Page 1)

quota by 2500. Massachusetts alone reports 10,000 approved applicants. Only 2578 of these will go, however.

The New England states report quotas as follows:

Maine	669
New Hampshire	511
Vermont	315
Massachusetts	2578
Rhode Island	586
Connecticut	1248

* * *

Marked Forever

Little pieces of brass foretell a slump in the Land Court business in Massachusetts.

Boundary disputes long have gone to these courts for settlement. Boundaries long have been determined by trees, fences, boulders, walls.

A staff of 195 ERA engineers is changing things. Instead of the "most-handy object" markers of pioneer days, they are planting in various sections of 355 cities and towns of the State, little brass stakes. On them will be given the elevation, latitude, longitude of each site.

From these durable, virtually unchangeable markers, landowners and surveyors will get even more information than they need. Boundary disputes will be settled out of court. Universal adoption of these markers by surveyors, it is believed, will send the Land Court eventually into extinction.

It's a big job though. It's costing the Federal Government $22,000 a month.

Hard Winter Ahead?

Massachusetts looked a long way ahead this spring, stocked up with coal for next winter. During the first half of June the industry reported sales 45 per cent ahead of those during the same period last year.

Other things moved fast enough to boost total retail sales figures for this period 10 per cent above those of last year. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce reports today that for the entire month of May, Massachusetts stores passed out 9½ per cent more goods than in 1933.

Pirate

Stoops to Yawl

Henry Morgan and Captain Kidd probably never bothered with yawls—if they had yawls in those days. But New England's modern, and so far nameless pirate, draws no line in his sea-going depredations.

Saturday a Williams College student hired the Cumberbunce 2d in Boston, sailed to New Haven with five others for the Yale-Harvard boat races. Going back to his yawl-for-the-day after the races, the temporary skipper found it commandeered by a man with a pistol and a drunken reel, who ordered him away. Last seen the lone pirate was headed off before a spanking breeze, proud possessor of a lithesome yawl and the best clothes of six Williams College students.

* * *

Since Sunday night 75 ships, official and private, have scoured the North Atlantic Coast, fruitlessly. Today Boston police received a mysterious phone call. An unidentified man said the much-sought yawl would put in at the Cottage Park Yacht Club on Orlando Avenue, Winthrop, this morning. The pirate, however, failed to keep his proxy-made date. The hunt continues.

Bathing

A Painter Does His Job

Joseph Howard paints bridges. When he climbs girders that's all he's supposed to do—paint. But yesterday as he meticulously applied himself to his trade on the drawbridge across the Savin Hill channel near the beach something in the water 20 feet below him attracted his attention. Unobserved by the other bathers, a girl, Mary Hickey, 11 years old, was being carried out by the strong ebb tide. Her struggling form swept under the bridge as Howard decided what to do. Gingerly laying down his brush beside the can of paint he poised himself on a piece of steel, dove off into the rushing water.

Ashore with Mary, wet and exhausted but unharmed, under his arm, Howard received a cheer from the crowd.

This over with, Howard, wet clothes and all, went back to his job of painting the bridge. After all that's what he was hired to do—paint.

* * *

Two other girls and a boy were also rescued from drowning yesterday. The girls at Lowell; the boy at Wollaston beach. Other bathers were not so fortunate. Three boys were drowned; one near Deerfield, one at Sebago Lake, Maine, one in Shirley.

Tribute Is Paid To Journalism's Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26—Twenty-five years of helpfulness to women in journalism were symbolized here in the national convention of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional journalistic fraternity for women, June 21-23.

Tribute was paid to the founders who, a quarter of a century ago at the university of Washington, Seattle, laid the foundations for recognition of women as active workers in journalistic endeavors.

Business and entertainment sessions signified the achievements of women in the field of letters. It was emphasized time and again that journalism no longer is confined to the limits of newspaper reporting and advertising, but extends to fiction writing, poetry, radio, social service publicity, educational publicity, trade publication work, and a dozen other fields.

Women representing all phases of the profession addressed the 100 official and non-official delegates. Official representatives of about 35 colleges and universities affiliated with the fraternity were present and two or three score alumnæ members of the society attended.

Mrs. Carolyn Miller of Baxley, Ga., winner of the 1934 Pulitzer prize, bestowed on her novel, "Lamb in Her Bosom," addressed the delegates at the closing fraternity banquet, the "Matrix Table." Mrs. Miller was initiated as an honorary member. Among other honorary members of the society are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and others.

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4 Colorful Days—Hotels, meals, rooms. 1 day each Banff Springs Hotel, Emerald Lake Chalet. 2 at Chateau Lake Louise, visiting Moraine Lake. All-Expense $50
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Gadd of Quinton Has Low Card In British Open

Young Professional Golfer Turns in 140 for Qualifying Rounds

SANDWICH, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Bert Gadd, a 25-year-old professional from Quinton, blazed the Royal St. George's course in 69 today for a two-round total of 140 to swing into the lead in the 36-hole qualifying round for the British open golf championship which begins on St. George's tomorrow. Gadd toured the Royal Cinque Ports links—the other qualifying course—in 71 yesterday.

A low-scoring epidemic swept the final day of the 36-hole qualifying round today and enveloped almost all but the four invaders from the United States, who trailed the pace setters. Henry Cotton, James Adams and Percy Alliss shaved seven strokes off the Royal Cinque Ports course's par of 74 for second-round 67s to add to their first day's 74s scored over the Royal St. George's course, for a total of 141.

Henry Cotton, the British Ryder Cup player, who led the field yesterday in the first 18 holes with a stunning 66 over St. George's, was out in 37 today over Cinque. Apparently relaxing after yesterday's record-smashing performance, he took a 38 in the inward nine for a 75 and a two-round total of 141.

These three held a two-shot lead over their closest pursuers, Syd Fairweather, British professional, and E. F. Storey, British Walker Cup star, who were tied with 143.

Macdonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., with a 36-hole aggregate of 148, led the invaders from the western side of the Atlantic Ocean into the title grind. Smith got off to a brilliant start over St. George's today, negotiating the first nine holes in 32, and then encountered a run of trouble and hard luck to take an inward 41 for a 73. He scored a 75 over Cinque yesterday.

Denny Shute of Philadelphia, the defending champion, returned to form today to post a one-under-par 73 at Cinque for a two-round total of 149. Shute's chances of qualifying, much less repeating his 1933 playoff triumph, were considered slim yesterday when he took a blundering 76; but he had his wood shots and putter under better control today and easily got inside the qualifying fold limited to the first 100 and ties.

Gene Sarazen, 1932 champion, and his touring exhibition champion, Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot performer, qualified with 150s. They achieved this total from two rounds each of 75. Sarazen, playing St. George's, continued to have trouole with his putter and wasn't able to shake off the "three-putt jinx" that attached itself to him yesterday.

Angel de la Torre, Madrid professional, and five times former Spanish open titleholder, took a place among the top-flight qualifiers. De la Torre toured Cinque in 72 today, giving him a total of 143 after his first round 71.

R. A Whitecombe and Audrey Boomer, a well-known pair of British professionals, qualified easily with 146s. C. W. Thomson of Great Britain, who shot a great 70 yesterday, slipped to take a 77 today, but his 147 total got him under the wire with some to spare.

Robert Sweeney, a former New Yorker attending Oxford University, caught the spirit of the low scoring at Cinque and chipped in a sub-par 69 for an aggregate of 145 and a tie with Harry Padgham, crack British pro. Padgham did St. George's in 71 today.

Other low scorers included Fairweather and Storey, who had 71 and 7C, respectively at St. George's, and Bill Laidlay, another British pro, who shot the same course in 71 for a two-round sum of 144.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Electric vs. Human Eye

FOLLOWERS of track and field championship meets are still discussing the aftermath of the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships at Los Angeles. Quite often questions have arisen as to the order of finishers in a big race; but never before to our knowledge has such a wholesale revision taken place as occurred Sunday after the N. C. A. A. officials had given the electric pictures and timing their serious consideration. One champion was deprived of his title and what was believed to have been a world's record for the 220-yard low hurdles was refuted when the electric timer showed the winner had not run as fast as the regular timers noted.

Should Not Have Been So Bad

While we recognize that the camera's eye and electric timing are as near perfection as it is possible to get and are, without doubt, more accurate than human officials can be, it does seem as if it should not have been necessary to make so many changes after the meet was over. If this is going to prove to be the case in future, it would seem as if the only way to run a championship meet would be to have the running events photographed and timed by the electrical devices and not give out the results until the pictures have been developed. We believe that this would be far better than having the winners and times announced at the completion of the event and then revised the next day. It is hardly fair to the competitors, the judges or timers to give out winners and results as was done after the events Saturday and then change them all round. There is no question regarding the honesty of the officials or their efforts to do the very best they can; but, if a more accurate system has at last been developed, then the timers and judges should give way to the electric camera and timer.

And What a Meet It Was!

And what a meet it was! Fifteen events made up the program and in five of them new N. C. A. A. marks were made, one of which was a world's record. In another event the stop-watch gave the winner a new world's record; but the electric timer did not. There were two other features of more than passing interest. One of them was the fourth duel between William R. Bonthron, captain of this year's Princeton varsity track team, and Glenn V. Cunningham, a senior at University of Kansas. In the previous two indoor and one outdoor meetings of the two, Cunningham had won the outdoor on the Princeton track and established a new world's record; while they had divided their indoor meets. This time, Bonthron furnished a big surprise by winning the event in the fast time of 4m. 8.9s. Thus these two stars are again tied with two victories to the credit of each. They will meet at Milwaukee this weekend in the A. A. U. 1500-meter championship and to the winner will go the odd victory in the series. After this it is doubtful if they ever meet on the cinder track again as Bonthron is going abroad to represent Cornell and Princeton in their dual meet with Oxford and Cambridge and is credited with having stated that he will not run again after this European trip. Incidentally, he will have as an opponent in that varsity meet, Jack E Lovelock, the Oxford runner who defeated him at Princeton two years ago when the wearer of the Dark Blue hung up the present recognized world's record of 4m. 7.6s.

Torrance vs. Lyman Means Record Performance

The other feature was the duel between Jack Torrance, Louisiana State University, and John C. Lyman, Stanford University, in the 16-pound shotput. With these two giants meeting only one result can really be looked for and that is some kind of a record by the winner. Lyman started the fireworks the first day by breaking the recognized world's record; but all this seemed to do was to spur Torrance on to still further distances and when he had finished Saturday he had won the event with the new N. C. A. A. mark of 54ft. 6 9-16in.

Bronsdon Leading State Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 26—Roy Bronsdon, home club professional, led the field in the first day of play in the Massachusetts open golf championship on the Oyster Harbors Golf Club course with a 71 here yesterday. A field of 93 amateurs and professionals began play and Bronsdon, by virtue of a 40-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the eighteenth green, was the only starter to better 72, which is par for the course. Bronsdon won $100 offered by the club for the low medal score.

Henry Bontempo, Springfield pro, equaled par figures for a close second to Bronsdon and Jack Curley of Stoney Brae, another pro, was third with 73. Four players, two amateurs and two pros, were bracketed for fourth place with 74s, Fred J. Wright Jr., of Trapelo and Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland, former open champion, on two occasions, were the amateurs and Larry Gannon of Happy Valley and Mike J. Brady, Winged Foot Golf Club, another former champion, on three occasions, were the money players.

Ted Turner, defending champion of North Adams, at that time and now professional at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J., was far down the list with a 79. Frank Dickey of Franklin, N. H., professional with whom Turner tied last year and won from in a playoff, also scored a 79 yesterday. The leading amateurs to follow Guilford and Wright were Tom Howe of Wellesley, Ed Peterson of Oakley, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, and C. S. Reed of Thorny Lea, all with scores of 77.

Schoolboy Golf Tourney

GREENWICH, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Alec Gerard of Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., paced a field of 96 schoolboy golfers yesterday for the first 18 holes of the two-day qualifying competition in the eastern interscholastic championship at the Greenwich Country Club. Gerard tallied a 75, four over par, to gain a one-stroke lead over Milton Reach of Tome School, Baltimore, and Bob Knowles of New Prep, Cambridge, Mass., each of whom scored 76. Taft School (Conn.) took the lead in the team contest with an aggregate of 333 for its four-man team. Choate School (Conn.) was second with 335 and Georgetown Prep next with 342. Twenty-five prep schools were represented and two more, Hill School (Penna.), and Hotchkiss (Conn.) will join the competition.

Vance Back with Cardinals

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26 (AP)—Dazzy Vance, veteran pitcher, has been sold to the St. Louis Cardinals at the waiver price of $7500, Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, announced last night. At the same time, MacPhail announced the acquisition of Harry McCurdy, catcher of the Houston club of the Texas league, for an undisclosed amount. McCurdy, a left-handed hitter, is expected to be used as a pinch hitter and relief catcher. Vance came to the Reds from the Cards early this year, and so far has not won a game.

Favorites Win Early Matches On Merion Turf

Tidball, Defending Title, Sweeps Through to Third Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 26—The Golden Jubilee intercollegiate lawn tennis championship of the United States got under way under perfect conditions yesterday at The Merion Cricket Club, where it has been held for the past 35 years, and the favorites profited accordingly, all 10 of those listed, including two foreign stars from McGill University, coming through to the third round, the first two rounds being completed in the singles.

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defending champion, swept through two rounds in straight sets, defeating A. Carl Helmholz of Harvard, who was also defeated by him in their initial match at Dorgan Hills last week, 7—5, 6—4, and then eliminating Stanley Weitz, Michigan State, 6—3, 6—3, with his chops working perfectly on the Merion turf, and with fewer errors than at Staten Island.

The other American seeded players, C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, William B. Reese, Georgia Technology, Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, and Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Technology, all survived the day, as did M. Laird Watt and Robert Murray, the Canadian seeded players from McGill University, Montreal. Davenport, Hess and Hunt each won twice. The others had single victories, with Watt having the hardest battle, being carried to three sets by Leo Brady of the University of Texas, 7—5 3—6, 6—1.

United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship

Singles—First Round

Warner G. Peterson, Alleghany, won from Barnard Welsh, Duke, by default.
Carl Hartman, Johns Hopkins, defeated Ira Shafer, Drexel, 6—0, 6—4.
S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated Warren Munger, Kenyon, 7—5, 6—1.
R. J. Minnich, Princeton, defeated S. M. Hermant, University of Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.
H. P. Block, Pennsylvania State, defeated Curtis Merkel, Roanoke, 5—7, 8—6, 8—6.
Kendall Cram, Tulane, defeated Igor Denisoff, Trinity, 6—1, 6—2.
Maxwell Davidson, University of Chicago, defeated Lester Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—2.
Egbert Miles, Yale, won from W. A. Reynolds, Williams, by default.
Eugene Demmary, Butler, defeated William Berger, Albright, 6—4, 6—1.
Julius J. Rosen, Columbia, defeated Frank R. Martin, Dana, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.
Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, defeated Foster Gearhart, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—2.
Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Morgan Jacobs, Georgetown, 6—1, 6—2.
Leonard Straus, Rutgers, defeated J. L. Smith, Pennsylvania State, 6—1, 6—2.
Charles H. Church, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Paul Hadley, Swarthmore, 6—1, 6—0.
Charles G. Brooke Jr., Johns Hopkins, defeated Allen Meinhard Jr., Haverford, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.
Nathan Ganger, University of Pittsburgh, won from John P. Higgins, Duke, by default.
Carl Herckner, West Chester Teachers, won from Donald Wallace, University of Virginia, by default.
Robert Murray, McGill University, won from Rickey Wills, University of North Carolina, by default.
Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated A. Carl Helmholz, Harvard, 7—5, 6—4.
Stanley Weitz, Michigan State, defeated Norris E. Ruckman, Massachusetts Technology, 6—1, 6—2.
Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated David Hoppock, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—0.
Trevor Weiss, University of Chicago, defeated Nelson Green, Pennsylvania State, 6—1, 6—3.
Gene Smith, University of California, defeated J. Upshur Moorhead, Yale, 8—6, 6—2.
Bert Weltens, University of Texas, defeated Jerome Edelman, Williams, 6—1, 6—1.
Paul Wehr, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Hubert Glass, Roanoke, 6—0, 6—1.
Paul W. Peavy Jr., Colgate, defeated Carl M. Rohmann, University of Virginia, 6—2, 6—0.
Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Technology, defeated Leonard Hahn, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—3.
Joseph Stubbs, Butler, defeated Burton Decker, Georgetown, 6—3, 6—0.
Henry Crawford, Georgia Technology, defeated Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, 6—2, 6—1.
Franklin P. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated Robert Turner, Swarthmore, 6—3, 6—1.
Edward Butler, Tulane, defeated William Austin, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—2.
Philip Castlen, University of Southern California, won from R. Bruce Jones, Haverford, by default.
Steven E. Hamilton, Cornell, won from Herbert Ostroff, West Chester Teachers, by default.
Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, defeated Stuart Taylor, University of Virginia, 6—2, 6—2.
Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, defeated Scott Rethorst, Massachusetts Technology, 6—3, 6—0.
Paul Guibord, Dartmouth, won from Harvey Harris, University of North Carolina, by default.

Second Round

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, defeated Ellwood K. Snyder, Franklin and Marshall, 6—0, 6—0.
John Ray, Harvard, defeated John W. Dietz, Lehigh, 7—5, 6—1.
George Stevens, Yale, defeated Edward O'Neill, Villanova, 6—0, 6—0.
W. F. Pigott, University of Toronto, defeated John McGlinn, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 6—4.
Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Carl Smalley, University of Texas, 6—3, 6—3.
Carl Holmes, University of California, won from E. R. Merry, Colgate, by default.
E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated George Phipps, Williams, 6—1, 6—1.
Hartman won from Peterson, by default.
Davenport defeated Minnich, 6—4, 6—4.
Cram defeated Block, 7—5, 6—3.
Miles defeated Davidson, 6—3, 7—5.
Demmary defeated Rosen, 6—3, 6—4.
Hess defeated Tilney, 6—2, 6—0.
Church defeated Straus, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.
Ganger defeated Brooke, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Murray defeated Herckner, 6—2, 6—0.
Tidball defeated Weitz, 6—3, 6—3.
Lynch defeated Weiss, 6—1, 6—3.
Smith defeated Weltens, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.
Peavy defeated Wehr, 6—2, 6—2.
Hunt defeated Stubbs, 6—0, 6—2.
Crawford defeated Whitbeck, 7—5, 6—2.
Butler defeated Castlen, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.
Hamilton defeated Husted, 9—7, 6—3.
Buxby won from Guibord, by default.
Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, defeated Herbert Oritzky, Albright, 6—0, 6—4.
Leonard S. Patterson, California Technology, defeated Rex Norris, Michigan State, 6—3, 6—3.
Donald Morrison, University of Virginia defeated Robert M. Kelleher, Williams, 6—3, 6—3.
William B. Reese, Georgia Technology, defeated Edward Mansfield, Yale, 8—7 6—4, 6—3.
A. Y. Eaton, University of Toronto, won from David Morgan, University of North Carolina, by default.
Edward Bordin, Tampia, defeated Joseph P. Murray, Villanova, 6—2, 6—3.
M. Laird Watt, McGill University, defeated Leo Brady, University of Texas, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

Lawrenceville Leading

RYE, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—Lawrenceville (N. J.) School took an early lead in the race for team honors in the second annual eastern interscholastic invitation tennis tournament which opened yesterday. At the end of the first day's competition, the New Jersey school had scored eight points, three more than the defending champion, Choate.

White of Texas Leads College Golf Players

Yale and Michigan Tie for Team Title at End of 18 Holes

CLEVELAND, June 26 (AP)—Yale and the East braced themselves today against an avalanche of shots from mid-continent, the South and the West in the struggle for national intercollegiate golfing honors.

Edward White, 20-year-old junior at University of Texas and Southwest Conference champion, went into the second and last 18-hole qualifying round with a par 72 to lead 118 college linksmen. Yale and Michigan are knotted at 309 for the first 18-hole qualifying round, with the team championship depending on the four-man totals reached at the end of the qualifier tonight.

Notre Dame and Georgia Tech are close behind, tied at 311, and Texas is hanging on at 313. Princeton, with 318, has a slim chance. Not since the tournament started in 1897 has the team trophy gone outside the East, Yale's bulldog taking it 19 times, including the last three.

The scramble to get into the roster of 32 qualifiers for the individual championships, in which medal play starts tomorrow, found five combatants from all sections of the country two strokes behind White.

August F. Kammer Jr., of Princeton, John Banks of Notre Dame, Roy W. Ryden of U. C. L. A., Charlie Kocsis, Michigan's pride and Big Ten champion, and William F. Ward, Syracuse's lone aspirant, were in second place after the initial bombardment.

Alone at 75 was the Eli captain, Oliver McC. Transue of Canton, Ohio, and at 76 followed Charles R. Yates and Berrian Moore Jr., of Georgia Tech, along with Maurice W. Hankinson of Oklahoma.

Edward White, Texas	37	35	72
A. F. Kammer Jr., Princeton	34	40	74
William F. Ward, Syracuse	37	37	74
Charles Kocsis, Michigan	37	37	74
John Banks, Notre Dame	38	36	74
Roy W. Ryden, California	36	38	74
Oliver McC. Transue, Yale	37	38	75
C. R. Yates, Georgia Tech	41	35	76
Berrian Moore Jr., Georgia Tech	38	38	76
M. W. Hankinson, Oklahoma	37	39	76
Woodrow W. Malloy, Michigan	39	38	77
Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma	38	39	77
Frederick Newton, Rollins	40	37	77
Walter R. Ramsey Jr., Texas	40	37	77
Richard H. Stewart, Colgate	39	38	77
Winfield Day Jr., Notre Dame	38	39	77
Harry L. Weatherwax, Yale	39	38	77
F. M. Ridley, Georgia Tech	41	37	78
Jack W. Hoerner, Stanford	42	36	78
J. P. Lynch, Georgetown	39	39	78
Max De Joing Jr., Penn	37	41	78
D. P. Seeley, Michigan	39	39	78
Burt R. Shurley Jr., Yale	40	38	78
Mores Erskin, Stanford	38	40	78
M. F. Heath Jr., Harvard	42	37	79
B. B. Resnick, Yale	38	41	79
J. Bricker, Western Reserve	39	40	79
H. C. Macoy, Amherst	40	39	79
J. Dewitt Wilcox, Cornell	39	40	79
Rupert H. Friday, Georgetown	40	39	79
Arthur M. Wood, Princeton	42	37	79
Fred B. Towne, Yale	40	39	79
Regis Wolf, Pittsburgh	40	40	80
Robert Enck, Rollins	40	40	80
Vincent Fehlig, Notre Dame	42	38	80
John H. Payne, Texas	40	40	80
Clarence W. Markham, Michigan	37	43	80
J. Montedonico, Notre Dame	41	39	80
Robert Smith, Buffalo	38	42	80
Otto C. Nord, Colgate	40	40	80
Merlin Luther, Buffalo	40	40	80
W. Y. Dear, Brown	39	41	80
J. F. Gagliardi, Williams	39	42	81
Carroll W. Abbott, Colby	42	39	81
Kent A. Zimmerman, Colgate	39	42	81
A. K. Atkinson, Dartmouth	42	39	81
Henry W. Lowe, Cornell	40	41	81
George N. Harris, Georgia Tech	39	42	81
Mansfield Branigan, Harvard	41	41	82
Donald O'Brien, Georgetown	39	43	82
Claude McKee, Pittsburgh	41	41	82
Milton J. Schloss, Michigan	39	43	82
C. Pat Sawyer, Minnesota	41	41	82
P. Upright, Western Reserve	39	43	82
E. K. Gillett, Williams	40	42	82
W. A. Cremin, Princeton	39	43	82
F. B. Govern, Hamilton	41	41	82
Ben F. Kuhns, Rollins	41	42	83
J. A. Wellman, Williams	43	40	83
C. Wallace, Western Reserve	42	41	83
Albert Ferraro, Pittsburgh	39	44	83
John Wasco, Pittsburgh	40	43	83
Don Ulrich, Kent State	43	40	83
W. G. Samanchik, Colgate	41	42	83
G. R. Raynor Jr. Williams	43	40	83
John S. Haskell, Cornell	42	41	83
Arthur Matthews, Pittsburgh	37	46	83
William Veeneman, Notre Dame	45	38	83
Carroll F. Sweet Jr., Michigan	42	41	83
J. A. Galvin Jr., Georgetown	44	39	83
Walter Rothenberg, Lafayette	40	43	83
W. F. Zieske, Minnesota	42	41	83
J. F. Malloy, Princeton	42	41	83
Charles B. Newman, Cornell	41	43	84
A. L. Schomp Jr., Princeton	40	44	84
J. M. Towle, Harvard	40	44	84
Jens Gaager, Western Reserve	43	41	84
Herbert R. Eshelman, Yale	42	42	84
Gene Fullman, DePauw	44	40	84
W. B. Newsome, Princeton	41	43	84
W. H. Pomeroy Jr., Amherst	40	44	84
E. Rocker, Western Reserve	44	40	84
C. E. Kistenmacher, Texas	41	43	84
T. L. Draper, Washington, Mo.	42	43	85
C. Mcnafee, Michigan	42	43	85
Pat Malloy Jr., Notre Dame	39	46	85
G. W. Stamm, Washington, Mo.	45	40	85
John E. Mason, Minnesota	42	43	85
J. C. Campbell, Washington, Mo.	43	43	86
D. Garroway, Washington, Mo.	42	44	86
Robert McLaughlin, Buffalo	44	43	87
C. T. Birch, Dartmouth	45	43	88
D. D. Williams, Dartmouth	44	44	88
Richard Collard, Buffalo	43	45	88
Robert W. Williams, Cornell	45	44	89
Henry Decker, Pittsburgh	45	44	89
R. G. Rand Jr., Harvard	46	43	89
Arthur St. John, Oklahoma	45	45	90
W. T. Boutell, Minnesota	43	47	90
Robert Westfall, Buffalo	45	45	90
R. S. White, Yale	45	46	91
R. J. Govern, Hamilton	46	46	92
Robert Kuhner, DePauw	48	44	92
D. G. Porter, Dartmouth	49	44	93
R. Toomey, Western Reserve	42	51	93
W. Shilling, Buffalo	44	50	94
Herman Green, Notre Dame	53	43	96
F. P. Kaiser, Dartmouth	48	48	96
D. Wellman, Colgate	49	52	101
John R. McFarlin, Rollins	withdrew		
R. F. Berry, Williams	withdrew		
R. J. Morton, Williams	withdrew		

Sporting Around the Hub

LEONARD P. ELIEL '36 of Berkeley, Calif., No. 7 on the Harvard varsity crew, has been awarded the crew cup given by Roger W. Cutler '11 for the most improved varsity oarsmen each year, the award being based on the opinion of the varsity and freshman crew coaches. The Bruce Finlay Vanderveer Trophy was awarded to Thomas H. Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y., No. 4 on the freshman crew, who never had rowed before coming to Harvard. The Vanderveer Trophy is awarded annually to that member of the first freshman boat who rows against Yale and has satisfied the following conditions: sportsmanship, cooperation, improvement, and possesses that quality so constantly manifested by the late Bruce Finlay Vanderveer '36 of thinking and working for the betterment of the crew, even when he is not actually rowing.

♣ ♣ ♣

Northeastern University summer football coaching school is under way. Yesterday Fritz Crisler of Princeton lectured on football fundamentals, and Dick Harlow of Western Maryland spoke on scouting and offensive plays.

♣ ♣ ♣

Brockton now holds a nine-point lead over Needham, second-place team, in the Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League as a result of yesterday's play. Brockton defeated Highland, 9½-2½; Sharon defeated Needham, 8½-3½, and Blue Hill topped Walpole, 7½-4½.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret won the qualifying round of the women's club championship at The Country Club, Brookline, yesterday with an 82. Second to Mrs. Prunaret was Eleanor LaBonte with a 91.

♣ ♣ ♣

Interest in the girls' Massachusetts state lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, centers around 18-year-old Patty Kilmartin of Miami Beach, Fla. Miss Kilmartin is seeded No. 1 in the younger girls' tournament and No. 3 in the older girls' competition. In the older girls' play Sylvia Hatch of Winchester heads the seeded group, and Louise Harding of Brookline is No. 2.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Kilmartin reached the fourth round of the younger girls' tourney this morning, defeating Betty Manness, 6—2, 6—3. In an earlier match today, Miss Kilmartin defeated Sylvia Winslow, 6—0, 6—0, in the older girls' tournament, and advanced to the third round.

♣ ♣ ♣

The younger and older boys are also competing for state titles.

♣ ♣ ♣

Raymond Bidwell and Lieut. James M. Farrin captured the Massachusetts state doubles title on the grass tennis courts of the Longwood C. C. yesterday. They defeated Henry R. Guild and Brooks Fenno, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, in the final.

Hubbell Finally Is Able to Best Cards

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	22	.651
Chicago	38	26	.594
St. Louis	36	25	.590
Pittsburgh	32	27	.542
Boston	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	26	37	.413
Philadelphia	22	39	.361
Cincinnati	19	41	.317

Results June 25

New York 10, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

After several unsuccessful attempts earlier in the season, Carl Hubbell finally defeated the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday afternoon at Sportsman's Park. The score was 10 to 7 and it was the tall left-hander's eleventh victory of the '34 baseball campaign, as against four setbacks. The victory gave the New York Giants a tighter grip on first place in the National League standing.

The Giants drove Bill Hallahan out of the Cardinal box in the second inning with a seven-run rally and 't was well they did, for Frisch's club hit Hubbell hard in the late innings. Mel Ott contributed two singles to this seven-run uprising that continued even after Lindsey relieved Hallahan. Jack Rothrock hit a home run with two on base in the seventh inning for the Cards. Joe Moore led the New York attack with four hits.

The Pittsburgh Pirates hit hard behind the seven-hit pitching of Bill Swift yesterday at Forbes Field and the reward for their efforts was a 7-to-1 triumph over the Phillies. The Phils pushed across a run in the first inning, but after that Swift did not yield more than one hit an inning. It was Swift's fifth victory of the season.

The Pirates collected 14 safeties during the afternoon, each player getting at least one. Gus Suhr was the most consistent with three singles in five trips to the plate. Paul Waner hit a homer and also stole a base. By winning, the Buccs gained half a game on the idle Boston Braves. The score by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—10	15	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	— 7	9	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Hallahan, Lindsey, Mooney, Walker and Davis, Healey. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Barr, Klem and Stewart. Time—2h. 4m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	x—7	14	0	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	2	

Batteries—Swift and Padden; Grabowski, Darrow and Wilson, Todd. Losing pitcher—Grabowski. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 57m.

Pro Tennis Junket Brought to a Close

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Financial discouragements at the box office and withdrawal of support by manufacturers of tennis supplies today had brought cancellation by the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the rest of the scheduled tournament tour of William T. Tilden 2d and associates.

The tour started in New York City where some profit was realized; but when subsequent tournaments at Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and Detroit showed constantly decreasing receipts, the manufacturers withdrew their promise to underwrite half the losses.

England Defeats Australia to Even Test Cricket Play

LONDON, June 26 (Canadian Press) — England evened the test cricket series by defeating Australia yesterday in the season's second match. It was the first triumph for England at Lord's since 1896.

After a sensational Australian collapse England won by an innings and 38 runs. The scores were: England 440, Australia 284 and, following on, 118.

The weather helped England to prevail, balancing Australia's victory by 238 runs at Nottingham. Heavy overnight rain had left the wicket perfectly suited to Hedley Verity, and the slow left-arm spin bowler proved disastrous to Australia.

He garnered 15 wickets, getting six first-innings wickets for 37 runs and eight in the second innings for 43, an average cost of 5.7. The Australians were unable to do anything with his offerings, except Capt. W. M. Woodfull, who made a gallant bid to stave off the inevitable result by compiling 43 runs to start the second innings.

Young W. A. Brown, who started yesterday with 103 runs not out, lost his wicket at 105.

First Innings

England (440) — **Australia**

Woodfull, b Bowes	22
Brown, c Ames, b Bowes	105
Bradman, c and b Verity	36
McCabe, c Hammond, b Verity	34
Darling, c Sutcliffe, b Verity	0
Chipperfield, not out	37
Bromley, c Geary, b Verity	4
Oldfield, c Sutcliffe, b Verity	23
Grimmett, b Bowes	9
O'Reilly, b Verity	4
Wall, lbw and b Verity	0
Extras	10
Total	284

Fall of wickets: 1—68, 2—141, 3—203, 4—204, 5—205, 6—218, 7—258, 8—273, 9—284.

Second Innings

Australia

Woodfull, c Hammond, b Verity	43
Brown, c Walters, b Bowes	2
McCabe, c Hendren, b Verity	19
Bradman, c Ames, b Verity	13
Darling, b Hammond	10
Chipperfield, c Geary, b Verity	14
Bromley, c and b Verity	1
Oldfield, lbw, b Verity	0
Grimmett, c Hammond, b Verity	0
O'Reilly, not out	8
Wall, c Hendren, b Verity	1
Extras	7
Total	118

Fall of wickets: 1—10, 2—43, 3—87, 4—94, 5—94, 6—95, 7—95, 8—95, 9—112.

Lester Stoefen Drops Only Five Games to Olliff

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Crawford Withdraw From Mixed Doubles

By the Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 26—Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, third ranking American singles player, scored impressively in his second-round match of the all-England tennis championships today as he defeated John S. Olliff, English internationalist, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

The tall Californian had all his strokes in fine working order and played with much more confidence than he did in his opening match. Olliff, who has a reputation chiefly for skill at doubles, was outclassed from start to finish.

A surprise was occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Australia from the mixed doubles, thereby enabling one of the American teams, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., to gain the second round by default.

Francis X. Shields, the top-ranking American, blasted Pierre Landry of France out of the tournament, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0. The big New Yorker got his service booming after a somewhat erratic start and easily kept the upper hand throughout the match. The veteran French player offered little resistance after the second set.

Jack Crawford, playing steadily, advanced to the third round by defeating one of the ranking Germans, Hans Henkel 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Setting the pace in the women's singles, Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, British star and holder of the French hard court title, disposed of a countrywoman, Miss G. K. Osborne, 6—1, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, the No. 1 British player, scored with unexpected ease over Joan C. Ridley of England, 6—2, 6—0.

Frederick J. Perry, British ace, easily wore down the resistance of the American veteran and Davis Cup leader, R. N. (Dick) Williams 2d of Philadelphia, and won by scores of 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

In men's singles, second round, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany, defeated A. Jacobsen of Denmark, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7, and H. W. Austin, England, beat Hans Denker of Germany, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

In first-round women's singles matches, Mrs. H. Sperling of Denmark, defeated Miss D. H. Crichton, England, 6—2, 6—2; Mlle. Lolette Payot, Switzerland, defeated Nancy M. Lyle, England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, and Miss J. de Chavarri, Spain, won by default from Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, winner of the women's singles last year, is not defending the title. She is here as a spectator.

Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall sprang something of a surprise by rallying to defeat her British rival, Betty M. Nuthall, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, in one of the day's feature matches. Miss Nuthall, who is ranked third to Mrs. Whittingstall's sixth on the English list, lost a lead in the second set and was outplayed thereafter.

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., another of the American Davis Cup players, encountered stiff opposition in Max Elimer of Switzerland but won 6—4, 5—7, 6—0, 7—5 to keep pace with Shields and Stoefen.

Glenn Hardin's Hurdle 'Record' Is Thrown Out

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (AP)—Glenn Hardin's mark of 22.7s. for the 220-yard low hurdles in the National Collegiate A. A. meet here Saturday was thrown out yesterday, Alonzo Stagg, referee, said, after a conference with officials, because the electrical timing device caught him in 23.16s.

N. C. A. A. officials originally had planned to submit the mark for the approval of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Stagg said it would not be listed as a tie for the N. C. A. A. record held by Jack Keller, either

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(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, July 8, 22; Aug. 5, 19; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 1, 15, 29; Aug 12 and 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a.m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin

JANESVILLE—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc-250m.

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 28, 29 and 30, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

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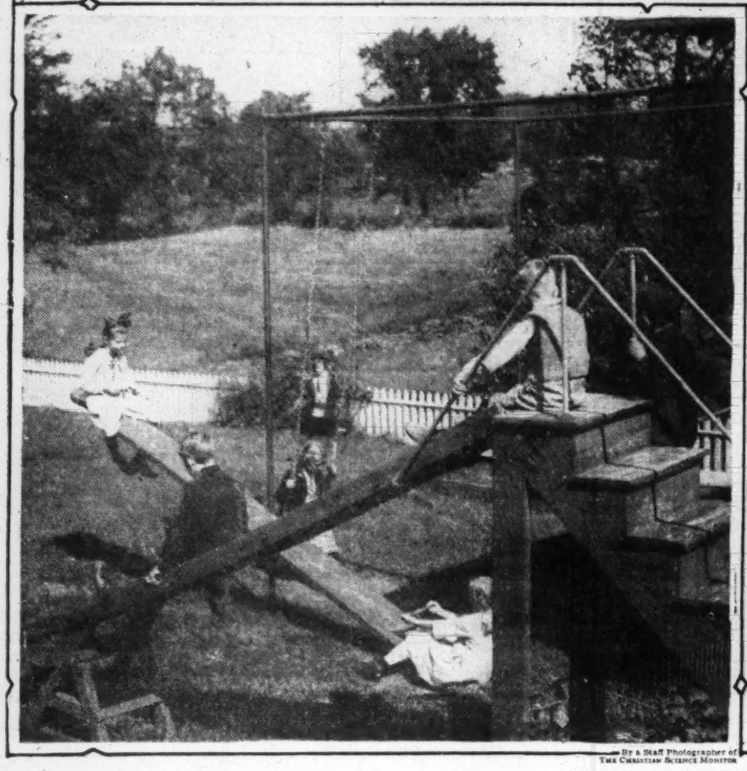
By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ewing Galloway

Upper Row, Left—The Back Yard Play Schedule Should Include Quiet Times for Everyone. Center—Children, No Matter How Small, Enjoy the Lilt of a Swing. Right—Inexpensive Amusements, Like Blowing Beautiful Soap Bubbles, Are More Than Just Fun. Lower Row—A Group May Learn to Share and Plan Together in Using a Slide or Some of the More Elaborate Types of Playground Equipment. Homemade Kinds Can Be Provided, Also. Right—From a Simple Game Like Croquet, Children Can Acquire Skill and Learn Fair Play.

Playground Behind the House

Back Yard Can Provide Inexpensive New Experiences

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THERE is lots of fun in a back yard for every member of the family. One needs only to open his eyes to have these potentialities pop out before him into actual delicious experiences. Some people like games, others go in for more formal athletics, and some again have quieter pleasures up their sleeves as their idea of vacation fun. Big people, little people and middle sized folks; those who like the sun, those who like the shade; the "doers of things," the "makers of things" and the "see-ers of things"—there is something for every taste right there in the back yard. No need to go places and do things just for the sake of going and doing if there is garden or lawn available back of the house. There are acres of diamonds in the little patch between the kitchen door and the back alley fence. Why not begin to dig for some of these treasures this summer?

To help parents dig successfully, the Leisure Time Committee of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers has many constructive suggestions to offer. These, however, are only the magic touch to start things off; there is no end of possibilities for back yard fun. Be sure that every member of the family is included in these home playgrounds; "something for every taste," is the motto. There must be some all-family get-togethers, too. These may be useful projects like a garden, or just frolics like a picnic. The important thing is to have each one share both in the preparation and in the results.

Good Experience to Be a Guest

But however wonderful their own back yard may be, it perhaps is not ideal for Junior and Sally always to play in it. It is good for children to play in other people's back yards as well as in their own, for it is a valuable experience to be a guest as well as a host. Small citizens gain much when they "turn and turn about" with others of their own age and learn to use other people's property. Group projects have been found valuable to meet this need, says the committee. Several neighbors all of whom have children and back yards get together and plan different equipments. In this way the burden of expense doesn t fall too heavily on any one family and no one back yard becomes the neighborhood center of attraction.

Such group activity must be informal. Any little playmate whether he has his own back yard or not should be welcome. There must be no cliques. A few simple rules are enough. In speaking of these Mrs. Dorothy Hunley Wolfe, state chairman of the committee, gave two or three as essential. No one must be unkind; no one must interfere with anyone else. One who is unkind or interferes must leave at once, but he must be taken back into full companionship the minute reform sets in and no grudges held. Such simple rules are enough, she said, and children quickly learn that back yard fun depends on observing them.

For those who have no back yards there may be a back porch where a swing can be hung or a sand-box placed. There are some very tiny ones on the market suitable for limited space. Or at least some growing flowers or a turnip basket might be provided. A dear little set of gay colored pots and saucers in which to plant accompanying seeds is available and would delight the heart of the little apartment dweller who loves growing things. Anyway some device should be managed which is the child's very own by which he can companion with the miracle of sunshine and growth.

Where there are no public playgrounds parents are urged to get together and rent a vacant lot, which thus becomes the group "back yard." This has been done successfully other summers, says the committee. Occasionally group trips can turn a park or forest preserve or beach into a temporary back yard. The district chairman usually organizes these trips and various mothers volunteer to be supervisors of the group. These trips must be spontaneous if they are planned for back yard fun and there must be no regimentation, Mrs. Wolfe pointed out very emphatically. Play is the part of leisure-time activities when every one from Baby Betty on along has a right to innocent enjoyment of his own selection and he mustn't be herded into something that he doesn't want to do just because others may think he ought to.

No End of Equipment

As for equipment there is no end of it. On the market are many wonderful devices for back yard fun: elaborate combinations of swings and ladders, or inexpensive "doorway gymnasiums" that can be hung outside or even carried on picnics and group expeditions, or teeter-totters with vertical seats so arranged that one can sail very high up without sliding off. Besides playhouses, dear to the heart of any little girl, are some umbrella tents which have an awning extension to provide shade. Of course there is the sand-box and gay colored sand sets which everyone knows about. But every parent may not know of the cute sets of tiny toys which include almost everything that goes to make up a modern city and which suggest untold possibilities to the sand-box fan. Hoops, skipping-ropes, all kinds of balls and out-door games are for the energetic small person.

For the child who likes to dig in the ground and be useful there are wheelbarrows and dump carts and express wagons of many varieties and garden sets and sets of tools. For the one who is mechanically inclined are knockdown things of different kinds such as airplanes and boats, which immediately suggest tournaments either for the family or the group. Out-door sketching apparatus, magnifying glasses, telescopes and compasses are for the one who enjoys artistic activity or who wants to "see" things.

Much of this equipment can be made at home, at least in part. An automobile tire stoutly suspended from a strong tree makes a fine swing; a piano box, a grand play house. The main thing to be sure of in homemade equipment is that vital parts are strong and supporting parts secure. For those who are interested in making their own equipment the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has some useful bulletins.

But of all equipment perhaps none is of greater importance to the child than a heap of what some orderly people might call rubbish. Bricks, boxes and crates of many kinds and sizes, an automobile tire, a plank or two, some logs, old flowerpots, etc. may prove a treasure house for boys and girls! They develop initiative and resourcefulness in a way that bought equipment, however valuable, does not often do.

It may sometimes be wise to provide outdoor equipment which the child needs but doesn't want. Little Lucy, who leans to the artistic, may be silently coaxed to enjoy the gymnasium by seeing what fun her little playmates are having with it. But also, of course, be sure to provide Lucy with something after her own heart's desire, a tent, maybe, where she can sit and play with her paints in the open air. Let her go along, too, to help pick it out. That's half the fun.

The Leisure Time Committee urges very strongly "eating" as an important part of back yard fun. A stout table that can stand all kinds of weather, camp chairs or boxes and an open-air oven (bought or homemade) is the equipment. Hot nights with an outdoor supper in one's own back yard—what could be more wonderful! If it is topped off with jolly outdoor games in which Mother and Dad join, it offers not only a royal good time but happy memories that will never be forgotten.

CARILYN STEVENS.

The Camp as Summer Education

An Outdoor Adventure in Community Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS in the memory of many readers there lingers the inspiration of childhood experiences in the open under a star-lit sky, when their leisure was spent in acquaintance with woodlore and the habits of animals. The training in resourcefulness that resulted from activities of the farm and household have undoubtedly been a lasting enrichment. And from their thoughts of hours spent in a canoe, the weird echo of the loon crying across the lake will never quite die away.

In those days there was no need for education in nature study. But much of this natural training in crafts, nature, and resourcefulness has passed. With development in technical sciences and speed, home and community life, as we all know, is no longer what it was. Instead of developing in the child a wealth of inner resourcefulness, commercial and "canned" diversions are too often served out to fill a great void that has been left in the experience of the growing boy and girl.

It is the ideal summer camp that many are seeking today to help meet this need.

Immediately the question arises—just what is the ideal camp? Is it a recreational institution or is it a significant educational enterprise for solving the problem of leisure time activities and for the achievement of character outcomes?

Educational Enterprise

Possibly the suggestion that the ideal camp is an important educational enterprise may not be readily granted. "The summer camp period is so short, how can we expect it to yield large results?" is a frequent remark. Yet it is surprising to consider that with its eight or nine week schedule, the private camp has more of the time of the boy or girl, excluding 10 hours for sleep, than the public school has in a year. There is usually a peculiar educational advantage in having two months' continual and complete direction of the child's activities, and certain it is, that in terms of "learning" hours the summer camp which has its boys or girls for two months possesses an educational opportunity equal to that of the public school.

In choosing a camp an important consideration is to ascertain whether or not the particular camp project was undertaken with an educational end in view, and if such was the case, whether the camp represents a painless process of education where learning is considered an inevitable by-product. One of the best methods I know of discovering these facts is to ask the question, "Is your curriculum made out completely in advance?" Where this is done, one usually finds a rigid, ready-made, prescribed program imposed on the campers. Rules, regulations, and punishments abound. The campers have no share in determining the conduct of the camp, and there is complete adult control.

Not Baseball Every Morning

At a girls' camp of this type the program was so planned that practically every morning, with the exception of hiking days, campers were obliged to play baseball for two hours. There was an undercurrent of ill-will, and finally one of the leaders questioned the counselor. "What is the good of so much baseball for a girl?" she asked. "So that you will know how to play with your children," was the answer. Eventually most of the campers confided in their counselors that the mornings were a painful prospect. The counselors in their turn suggested to the director that other activities be introduced, and that the campers be given a free range of choice. But the director refused to change her program through fear of upsetting the clock-work precision of her organization. Needless to say, the camp was short-lived.

I have nothing but admiration for the boy or girl in camp who objects to attending "classes" in the standardized sense of the word, where counselors attempt to make subjects interesting to him. Formalized academic procedure of that kind is definitely in competition with whole-hearted group purposes. Very often it fails even to teach, because no such program can ever hope to have the lure of old covered bridges and trout streams, of beaver dams and abandoned lumber camps. What attraction have classes as such when a breeze whispers across the lake and a fleet of sailing canoes cry out to be off and nosed into the white-topped waves!

Social Experience

Camp directors who are aware of the social demands of modern life operate their camps on the basis of a coöperative, life-centered curriculum. They have discovered that the performance of an activity does not necessarily develop the desire to perform the activity, and that character is not produced by any such convenient method as setting up programs for campers to go through. In a camp where I had the good fortune to be a counselor, the director believed that each camper should do things for the sheer love of doing them. The camp was a community adventure in social living. During the first few days of the season expeditions were made and campers became acquainted with the traditions and resources of the camp and its surroundings. Almost immediately program ideas were prolific. Here and there throughout the camp groups thrown together in the course of their explorations decided upon a common interest, and asked if instruction groups could be formed for carrying out their projects. The campers themselves recognized that they needed some adequate formal organization, and emerging as it did in response to a genuine wholehearted purpose on the part of a group or individual, organization was then justifiable. Instruction was welcomed because it was considered worth while by the camper for satisfying his needs.

In a camp of this ideal type, the fundamental responsibility, except so far as health and safety are concerned, is to enlarge the horizon of its campers, to extend the undertakings that campers themselves have decided upon into projects that reach out beyond the self. With the aid of visionary counselors, enterprises that to the camper seem to attempt the impossible eventuate in success.

In such an atmosphere of guided freedom and vision of achievement, there follows something that is even deeper and more important—the function of camp in stirring the imagination, releasing fresh impulses, and stimulating æsthetic appreciations. Experiences in the forest, on water, and under a moonlit sky are potent in themselves to cultivate these attitudes. And during the summer evenings in the open when the whole group is gathered around the camp fire, campers realize the significance of their coöperative quest for the most satisfying and worthy life attainable. To many counselors and campers this thoughtful hour has been one of their most outstanding spiritual experiences. To them it represents a way of living in which social complications, the noise and whirl of cities have not dimmed the memory of pines silhouetted against a summer sky.

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The Home Forum

"Les Muguets Porte-Bonheur"

"Les muguets porte-bonheur! Les muguets! Les muguets!"

I swung open my bedroom windows and leaned out over the grille. In the street below, an old woman stood by a flower cart, busily tying sprays of lilies-of-the-valley together and stacking them against the wet evergreens that lined the cart.

She stopped to hunch a short purple shawl around her shoulders. Paris can be cold on a grey spring morning. Her arms looked frostbitten, as they stuck out of her tight, dark bodice. She moved around the cart and I heard the clack of wooden shoes on the cobbles. Now she stood back and surveyed her work. Finding it good, she wiped both hands on her thickly-gathered skirt and slicked back her white hair on each side of its part.

A man and woman came out of the pharmacy next door.

"Les Muguets! Monsieur, 'dame, les muguets porte-bonheur? Un franc, Monsieur."

The woman made her choice from the delicate-belled sprays. As she lifted them to her face, I imagined I could catch their fragrance five flight up.

There was a discreet tap at my door, and Yvonne came in with her pleasant morning air.

"Bonjour, Madame."

"Bonjour, Yvonne."

"Les muguets! Les muguets!"—from the street.

"Porte-bonheur," said Yvonne, touching the sprig on her breast. She put down her towels and moved to my side. There were half-a-dozen customers by the cart now.

"Les muguets porte-bonheur. Les muguets porte-bonheur," the old woman kept assuring them as she counted out change.

"Lilies-of-the-valley bring happiness," I translated aloud, and Yvonne smiled and nodded approval as if to say that in my mother-tongue I could do no wrong, although she didn't understand a word of it.

"Les muguets!" The old woman was plying a brisk trade now. As I passed her cart, some two hours later, it looked quite depleted.

But nothing could exhaust the supply of lilies-of-the-valley in Paris on the first of May. Along the Seine flower-carts were almost as thick as bookstalls. The bridges were flanked with what might as well have been tollgates, for no one crossed over without stopping to share in this custom of wearing *les muguets* on May Day to insure happiness.

The flowers themselves were lovely. Most of them had been cut before they were in full bloom, and had that fragile, green-white delicacy of the half-opened spray. A lot of the venders looked as if they had trudged in from the country with their harvest of lilies which, from the day they were planted, had been destined for this occasion. Here a commercial stall, brimming with forced blooms, was doing only a fair business, while over there, a stone's-throw away, a farmer's wife was doling out bunches as fast as she could make the change, stooping her squat body awkwardly to replenish her stock from a peasant basket under the cart. Everywhere the cry of *"muguets"* and everywhere their haunting fragrance, and overhead the sun trying to push through.

* * *

All morning the skies had threatened and several times a drizzle had freshened the flower carts and discouraged the bookstall owners. From the left bank, the Seine, with its misted plane trees, was charmingly Whistleresque. But May Day calls for sunshine.

Every time the warmth of the sun made itself felt through the clouds, it seemed the lily trade became brisker; or perhaps it was that, every time the lily trade became brisker, the sun made itself felt through the clouds. After a while it was impossible to pass anyone without his white boutonnière either stuck nonchalantly through a buttonhole or pinned carefully on his breast. It was as if these Parisians said, "Get enough hearts beating hopefully under these blooms and we'll have a May Day to remember."

And they were right. Toward noon, when everyone had his *muguet*, when even a Scottie promenading in the Bois boasted a sprig in his blanket, the sun struggled through, the mist lifted from the Seine, drifted off over the towers of Nôtre-Dame and disappeared. Paris shone in all its fresh spring splendor.

And now the few people who had been tucked away out of sight during the unsettled morning came out and clamored for their lilies, the stalls along the Champs-Elysées were besieged, tongues chattered faster, the sidewalk cafés started to hum, hoops rolled in the Tuileries Garden. Spring had really come to Paris! *Les muguets porte-bonheur!*

MILDRED WESTON.

Punch and Poetry

From the very commencement of his journalistic career in England Mr. Punch has always been poetically inclined. Not one number of his paper ever appeared without his following the example of Silas Wegg and "dropping into poetry." Inspiration seized him and how could a born Vates resist the divine afflatus? Punch, Poetry, and Popularity: *Tria juncta in uno.* Whatever character Mr. Punch may have elsewhere borne, and a queer character he certainly did bear in various parts of the habitable world long before he was accepted as a persona grata in England and had settled down into a typically respectable Londoner, it is certain that within the last century he has been cordially welcomed by the very best society, and both at home and abroad he has achieved the acknowledged position of the representative jester, or "satirical rogue," who, preserving self-respect and independence, utters many a true word, sets down naught in malice, and is wise, witty, ridiculously laugh-provoking, but never either feeble or foolish.

Punch, as Miss Polly Eccles said of her father, "may have his faults, but he is a very clever man." Certainly he is; and, certainly, so would any one person have been who possessed the active brains of such writers as were Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert à Beckett, Mark Lemon, Thackeray, Tom Hood, and, on occasion, Tennyson, and of such exceptionally fine artists as were Leech, Charles Keene, Bennett, Du Maurier, and Tenniel.

But it is with the poetry, not with the pictures that in this special instance we have to deal. With the exception of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" all poems in Mr. Punch's earliest collection were published anonymously. It was only under pressure that in the instance of Hood's "Song of the Shirt" anonymity was subsequently dropped, and the true authorship acknowledged, to the confusion of a swaggerer who had coolly announced himself as the writer of this exceptionally powerful and most popular poem.

Of the earlier verses, dated 1841, it is very difficult at this distance of time to decide as to their authorship. I am inclined to set down "The Loves of the Plants" to Percival Leigh, known to the first Punch Staff, under Mark Lemon, as "the professor." He dabbled in poetry and plants. . . .

"The Epitaph on a Candle" is probably the work of Thomas Hood. It is in that playful punning style which was dealt with by Thackeray with sad severity, and if not written by Hood, it is at least by some very close imitator of his. It has not infrequently happened on Punch, as on other papers, that when one of "his young men" made a hit, its style was forthwith imitated, and where anonymity is the rule, the imitation has achieved success, and has put the "Inquirer after truth" on the wrong scent.

"The Prayer of the People" is Tom Hood's, but powerful as is this, and as is also Hood's "The Pauper's Christmas Carol," they are both overshadowed by the greatest of his efforts, "The Song of the Shirt," which has achieved immortality. Of this no one can ever tire; it appeals to all hearts.—From "Poems From Punch," by FRANCIS C. BURNAND. (New York: Caldwell.)

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Approach to Gatun Locks (Panama Canal): A Lithograph by Joseph Pennell

The Isthmus of Make-Believe

THERE was a through-the-looking-glass atmosphere about that first visit to a foreign country that has never yet been dissipated. No doubt it is always so. The sudden change from a familiar environment which one has always assumed, in spite of rumors to the contrary, to be fundamentally the same as any other, into a land where black seems to be white, and white black, must take on in some degree the color of unreality. After the experience is over, it is dreamlike in retrospect.

When this experience comes in youth—the first exploratory adventure beyond the boundary of one's native country—its impact is all the sharper. A boy or girl is quicker to notice the things which are different, because grown-ups have learned, even though the range of their existence may have been limited, to expect the actuality to differ from the contemplated. Youth comes upon a new phenomenon with open-eyed receptivity. It is grist to the active mill of thought.

It is, therefore, probable that I should have formed keen impressions of that first venture abroad, whatever country might have been its goal. But it happened that the place I went to really was an extraordinary place. It abounded in the unexpected. It was widely spoken of, but little known. It was a new country—age, ten years. Yet it had a long and romantic history. It was really two countries. That is, one could cross a street and find oneself under a different flag, walk another mile and find oneself again under the Stars and Stripes. It was the focus of attention of all the continents, yet few had as yet had occasion to visit it. It was Panama, and the canal was not yet finished.

* * *

The new hotel at Colon had been built, was owned and operated by the United States Government. To those who have known the New Deal, this may not sound very remarkable, but in those days it was nothing short of phenomenal. Imagine a government in the hotel business! How amusing! Those were the days of private enterprise in its prime. In a school debate, I had recently poured scorn upon the supporters of a resolution in favor of municipal ownership of power plants. I had proved to my own satisfaction that government ownership and operation was always inefficient, wasteful and otherwise undesirable. But I enjoyed stopping at the New Washington, and strangely enough it seemed to be well built and well run. Could I have been wrong in the debate?

It was hot in Panama, very hot. One took a longish siesta in the middle of the day, and white duck was everywhere in evidence. But it was there that I spent one of the coldest half-hours I had ever known. That was in the enormous cold storage plant—also built and apparently efficiently operated by Uncle Sam—where visitors were provided with wraps and shown through the great, chilly building with its vast stores of refrigerated foodstuffs. What fun to write home and say: "It is very hot here, but I nearly froze this morning!" and leave them wondering what it was all about until a following letter could explain the whole business.

And then to find that the Canal was a fresh-water affair! We had heard orators speaking about this great enterprise, and describing the mingling of the waters of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic. It was perhaps not so poetic, but it was a great deal more interesting, to discover that the waters of the two oceans never came within about thirty miles of each other in the Big Ditch. And that was fortunate, for there was a two-foot tide at the Atlantic end and a twenty-two-foot tide at the Pacific end—my figures may not be accurate to the inch—and if the Canal had been cut through at sea level, there would have been a twenty-foot tide rushing through it in one direction or the other most of the time. This would have been disconcerting to shipping and to the canal maintenance department, to say the least.

* * *

The greater portion of the Canal turned out to be a fresh-water lake on a high plateau, and ships climbed up into it at one end and down from it at the other by means of series of locks which were exactly like gigantic flights of steps. Many a sea-going vessel has done its only fresh-water navigating in Gatun Lake.

Going through the bottom of Culebra Cut on a construction train, looking up at the steep banks from a point that was shortly afterward covered by water and over which the keels of many ships nave since passed, one learned something about slides. There were the ordinary landslides, which had a way of avalanching down into the cut and making weeks and months more work for the builders; and then there were slides which really were not slides at all, because they came from the bottom of the canal upward, and not from the rims down. These enormous humps of earth had a way of rising up in unexpected places, turning over gigantic steam shovels and construction trains. They were caused by the pressure of hills on either side of the cut upon a soft layer of earth beneath the surface, and their weight simply forced the softer earth out from under them, with the result that it erupted into the canal from beneath. I had heard a lot about slides, but I had not realized that any of them slid uphill.

Riding through the country, one often saw a black keg suspended over any tiny rivulet which trickled through the tropical jungle growth. Closer examination revealed that the keg had a minute hole in it, hardly larger than a pinhole, and from this opening trickled every so often a single drop of oil. One could see this oil resting on the surface of the water along the reedy edges of the stream throughout its course. Thanks to these kegs, one never saw mosquitoes, and a district which for years had been notorious as the most insalubrious of swamps became famous as a health resort. I have been in many places since where I longed to see one of General Goethals' little kegs, with its insignificant trickle of oil accomplishing such internationally significant results.

If one wrote home from anywhere in the Canal Zone, one mailed the letter from a United States post office not unlike the ones at home; but, if one took the trouble to cross the street into the city of Panama, capital of the Republic of Panama, one could use—in fact, had to use—a Panama stamp, which would of course be a cherished addition to Willie's collection.

* * *

That line between the Zone and the Republic was a line between two worlds. On one side was America, with its modernity, its newness, and its Anglo-Saxon traditions. On the other was a fragment of Spain, a seaport of the Spanish Main, a city of picturesque charm with colonnaded sidewalks and glimpses of cool patios, and everywhere a language which, if not pure Castilian, nevertheless was blood brother to the tongue of Cervantes. One tried to learn a little of it, for the *cocheros* seemed never to understand where one wanted to go if given their directions in English.

This was the Panama of a little over twenty years ago. To the world, it stood for a great engineering achievement carried through to a succesful conclusion in spite of apparently insuperable odds. To me, it was this and more. It was a glimpse beyond a far horizon, an invitation to further explorations, a sample of the ineffable delights of foreign travel, a proof that all the world was not the same, a taste of make-believe which nevertheless was real.

LEWIS REX MILLER

Guadalupe

The insolent young moon worn smooth and thin
From too much lifting over mountain-tips
Hangs hesitantly on the rim and drips
A scintillating primrose flame from twin
Unwinking horns. The stars have strung their globes
Of spangled fire upon the ironwood;
The silver of the Ocotillo's hood
Is edged in black to match Sahuaro-robes.
The lights of Guadalupe, one by one,
Are blown. The thickened gutturals are stilled
And one dog barks a challenge to the steep
Horizon where the young moon has begun
Her upward climb. Serene and quiet-filled
The darkened huts of Guadalupe sleep.

—FRANCES DAVIS ADAMS, in "Threads and Shadows." (Ontario, California: James Neill Northe.)

Persuasion

The summer will persuade us—even so:
With waving boughs that all but brush the sky,
And these blue faces that have come to know
A way of drinking heaven through the eye,—
Till we have given our hearts away to trees,
And given our minds away to simple flowers,
And fretful will has left us to our ease,
And time has freed us of his chain of hours—
And we may sway in heaven, or be still,
And we may stare at heaven, or fall asleep,
Being but trees upon a summer hill,
Being but flowers that have a dream to keep
Of how the sky was round and wide and blue,
Without — within — around us — shining through.

DAVID MORTON.

Man's True Selfhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief that creation, including man, is material is the great enemy of mankind; for it is the subtle and harmful cause of all sin, sickness, and death. All the suffering and misery, want and woe, experienced by humanity is the result of this belief. Mortals have accepted physical sense testimony as real and true, thereby admitting with Job that "man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble."

Christian Science comes to repudiate these false teachings and beliefs and to save mankind "from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 226 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Christian Science shows that by healing sin, sickness, death, lack, and every other form of inharmony, Christ Jesus proved beyond a doubt that these discords do not come from God, that they are no part of the real man, and can exercise no power over him. Perfection is the starting point and goal of Christian Science. Although it has been claimed that perfection is impossible of present attainment, yet humanity has never ceased reaching out for perfection. This desire for perfection is natural, for it is God's eternal demand. Jesus said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Christian Science teaches that unless we make perfect God and perfect man the basis of our thinking, we cannot hope to experience perfection.

Jesus understood more clearly than anyone has ever done the nothingness of the false, material concept of man and the all-importance of turning the thoughts of men away from the human to the divine, to the true, spiritual selfhood. Following the Master's directions, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered the way out of this false sense of selfhood into the truth of being.

In the realm of Spirit, immortal man, reflecting Spirit, moves in the harmony of all that constitutes God's creation. This creation consists of spiritual ideas, perfect and eternal. True selfhood is revealed through spiritual understanding, and the truth concerning it is that which heals and saves. It delivers mankind from the false theories which would harm, fetter, and distress.

Everything that seems to be wrong in the world today is caused by wrong concepts or false beliefs; and it is logical, therefore, that the place to begin to get rid of the world's woes and our own is in our thought. This makes it necessary for every individual to work out of his false concepts and to seek salvation from the belief in a mortal, material selfhood. This can be achieved only through a correct knowledge and demonstration of Truth, through the understanding of God and His perfect universe.

The knowledge of man's true selfhood is not attained at once, however, but as the fact becomes clearer that there is but one creator, God, the loving Father and Mother of us all, mortals will accept this truth and will let it govern their thoughts and lives. Then the false, material sense of selfhood will begin to drop away, and we shall find ourselves laying off "the old man." This right thinking will become evident in better health, better lives, and more harmonious environment, and we shall experience a foretaste of the "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," or right-mindedness. This right-mindedness, or the knowledge of man's true selfhood, will cause all suffering, misery, sin, disease, and death to fall away, and through it will be found peace, joy, harmony, and plenty.

Thus the teachings of Christian Science bring hope and encouragement to a suffering and sinning world, and point to the open door of salvation through Christ, Truth. How comforting are Mrs. Eddy's words in "Unity of Good" (p. 6), "Sooner or later the whole human race will learn that, in proportion as the spotless selfhood of God is understood, human nature will be renovated, and man will receive a higher selfhood, derived from God, and the redemption of mortals from sin, sickness, and death be established on everlasting foundations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Des Menschen wahres Selbst

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Glaube, daß die Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen materiell sei, ist der große Feind der Menschheit; denn er ist die heimtückische und schädliche Ursache aller Sünde, aller Krankheit und des Todes. Alles Leiden und alle Trübsal, alle Not und alles Elend der Menschen ist die Folge dieses Glaubens. Die Sterblichen halten das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne für wirklich und wahr und geben dadurch wie Hiob zu, daß „der Mensch, vom Weibe geboren, kurze Zeit lebt und voll Unruhe ist".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft verwirft diese falschen Lehren und Annahmen und errettet die Menschheit „aus den Erziehungssystemen der Pharaonen, die heute wie vor alters die Kinder Israel in Frondienst halten", wie Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 226 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Christus Jesus durch Heilen von Sünde, Krankheit, Tod, Mangel und jeder andern Art von Widerwärtigkeit über allen Zweifel hinaus bewies, daß diese Übel nicht von Gott kommen, daß sie kein Teil des wirklichen Menschen sind und keine Macht über ihn haben. Vollkommenheit ist der Ausgangspunkt und das Ziel der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Obgleich behauptet wird, daß es unmöglich sei, jetzt schon Vollkommenheit zu erreichen, hat die Menschheit unaufhörlich danach gestrebt. Dieses Verlangen nach Vollkommenheit ist natürlich; denn es ist Gottes ewiges Gebot. Jesus sagte: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wir nicht erwarten können, Vollkommenheit zu erleben, wenn wir nicht den vollkommenen Gott und den vollkommenen Menschen zur Grundlage unseres Denkens machen.

Noch niemand verstand so klar wie Jesus die Nichtsheit des falschen, weltlichen Begriffes vom Menschen und die alles überragende Wichtigkeit, das Denken der Menschen vom Menschlichen auf das Göttliche, auf das wahre, geistige Selbst hinzulenken. Indem Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Weisungen des Meisters befolgte, entdeckte sie den Weg, der aus dieser falschen Vorstellung vom Selbst heraus und in die Wahrheit des Seins hinein führt.

Im Reiche des Geistes bewegt sich der unsterbliche Mensch, der den Geist widerspiegelt, in der Eintracht alles dessen, woraus Gottes Schöpfung besteht. Diese Schöpfung besteht aus vollkommenen und ewigen geistigen Ideen. Das wahre Selbst wird durch geistiges Verständnis geoffenbart, und die Wahrheit darüber heilt und errettet. Sie befreit die Menschen von den falschen Theorien, die schädigen, fesseln und unglücklich machen.

Alles, was in der Welt heute nicht in Ordnung zu sein scheint, ist durch falsche Vorstellungen oder falsche Annahmen verursacht; und es ist daher folgerichtig, daß der Ort, wo wir beginnen müssen, uns von den Leiden der Welt und unseren eigenen zu befreien, in unserem Denken ist. Jeder einzelne muß sich daher aus seinen falschen Vorstellungen herausarbeiten und Erlösung von dem Glauben an ein sterbliches, materielles Selbst suchen, was nur durch richtiges Wissen und Beweisen der Wahrheit, durch das Verständnis Gottes und Seines vollkommenen Weltalls, vollbracht werden kann.

Die Kenntnis des wahren Selbst

London's Situation

Like Rome and most other cities that go back to obscure and remote dates, the city of London was not an accident or the result of a sovereign's whim. It was situated where it stands to-day as a result of sheer economic necessity. In order to get from southern England to northern England without being dependent upon the proverbially bad "goodwill" of the nefarious tribe of ferrymen, it was necessary to construct a bridge. And London arises at the exact spot where the river ceased to be navigable, but was not too wide to allow the engineers of twenty centuries ago to build something that would safely carry people and merchandise from one shore to the next without getting their feet wet.

When the Romans left, a great many things were changed in the British Isles, but London remained behind, and to-day, with more than 8,000,000 population, it covers an area five times as large as Babylon, the biggest city of antiquity, and four times as large as that of Paris.

The heart of London, the "City," is now merely a workshop. In 1800 it still had 130,000 inhabitants. The number has since shrunk to less than 14,000. But every day almost half a million people come down to the City to administer the billions of capital which England, out of her vast surplus wealth, has invested in foreign enterprises, and to supervise the distribution of those almost incredible quantities of colonial products which lie heaped up in the storehouses stretching all the way from Tower Bridge to a distance of twenty miles below London Bridge.

As the Thames must remain open to traffic all the time, the only way to handle the shipping was by building docks and warehouses along both sides of the river. Americans who want to know what international commerce really means should visit these London docks. It will give them a feeling that New York is after all still some sort of a provincial village, a little too far removed from the main highways of trade. Eventually this may change; the centre of commerce seems to be moving westward. But London still is supreme in her knowledge of the technique of foreign trade. — HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, in "The Home of Mankind." (London: Harrap, New York: Simon & Schuster. Published under the title, "Geography; the Story of the World We Live In.")

Roses

Roses always smell to me like cold water.
Their clear soft petals unfold in round ripples
As if little cool springs were bubbling up
From sources deep under stone.
When they bow from the curve of a glass bowl
In any room
It is filled with the refreshment of a shower.

To brush the cheek with roses
On a hot day
Is like taking a drink.

ELIZABETH BOHM.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Sentiment More Cheerful as Prices Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Decidedly Better Tone Manifested In Stock Market

Prices Rise Substantially and Trading Becomes More Active

By Forrest Price

Sentiment is decidedly more cheerful.

That was plainly indicated in the strong tone of the stock market today.

And prices not only advanced from 1 to 3 points or more but trading was more active.

Total transactions footed up to about 625,000 shares.

Just what did the business is hard to tell. But the fact that prices went up in face of a sharp slump in steel operations was taken to indicate there was something substantial behind the market's rise.

The metal shares again were conspicuous in the advance. Homestake rose about 15 points. Others of the mining group to go up included U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, and Howe Sound.

American Sugar made good headway to higher territory, as did also Great Western Sugar and American Beet Sugar.

The rails mounted to a higher level, led by Santa Fe. Chesapeake & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Great Northern preferred and Southern Pacific were in good demand.

The bond market did not respond so markedly to the improved sentiment. Still, some of them showed improvement. In the secondary corporate issues better prices were paid for St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. American Writing Paper 6s were weak. Several others sold off moderately.

Among the commodities corn was popular with speculators. Corn prices jumped about 2 cents a bushel at one time. Wheat and other grains followed corn's lead upward. Then the bears got busy. In the late trading prices receded rapidly. Rubber and silver futures held firm. Early weakness was followed by higher prices in the cotton market.

The sharp decline in steel operations as disclosed by the American Iron & Steel Institute was more drastic than anticipated, and the drop came sooner than expected. The slump is due mostly to the fact that consumers had stocked up heavily in anticipation of the higher prices to become effective July 1.

There is nothing alarming about the decline in production for it does not indicate a reaction in general business throughout the country. It has more to do with the changed conditions in the industry itself. Consumers are loath to buy at higher prices until compelled to do so. New buying is not likely to begin until consumers have used up their present supplies.

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The stock market today proved a pleasant, or unpleasant, surprise to traders who had confidently expected a sharp relapse on the basis of the quite bearish report on declining steel operations.

Prices, after hesitating a bit in the early dealings, turned rather briskly upward, and rallies of fractions to about 3 points were recorded in most categories. The rails and metals led the recovery and the activity, although still far behind normal, was much more pronounced than in yesterday's session. The buying flurry lasted about 20 minutes, then the slow trading pace was resumed. Leading issues pared their extreme gains under profit-taking.

Advances Substantial

Among shares advancing 1 to around 3 points were those of United States Smelting, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, American Can, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, American Beet Sugar preferred, Wilson & Co., Great Western Sugar and Western Union.

Both Reading and Homestake Mining established new highs for the year with advances of more than 3 each. Such issues as American Telephone, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, General Motors, General Electric and N. Y. Central were fractionally to a point higher.

Word from Washington that the President planned to make an address to the country Thursday evening was pleasing to the financial district which hoped the Executive will clarify some of the new laws and extend additional encouragement to business and industry.

Bonds Steady

With trading at a low level, bond prices showed steadiness in virtually all groups today.

United States Governments and prime corporate issues changed hands at quotations not much changed from the previous finals. Some Treasury loans were 1-32d to 3-32s of a point higher. Duquesne Light 4½s and Bethlehem Steel 5s were among the firmest spots in the higher-priced division.

Despite some irregularity, secondary bonds acted a little better than in recent sessions. Improvement running from fractions to around a point featured St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Weakness developed in American Writing Paper first 6s on the announcement of reorganization plans and the decision not to pay July 1 interest on the mortgage obligation. Other issues yielding some ground during the forenoon trading included Warner Brothers 6s, International Paper 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Most foreign groups were steady under light dealings. German Government issues, Italian 7s, French 7s and Uruguay 6s sold moderately above yesterday's closing levels. Canada 4s, Argentine 6s and Japan 6½s ruled slightly lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 26	Last June 25
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	1800	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	100	28	28	28	27¼
7¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	..
106¼	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	900	101	98¾	101	99⅞
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1600	20¾	19¼	20¾	19½
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	2400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	13½	13½	13½	13¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	12	12	12	..
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15½	15½	15½	..
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	1400	137½	136	137	136½
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	900	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝
55⅞	41½	2	Amerada	1100	50	49⅞	49⅞	50
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	20½	20	20½	20
80½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	48¼	45	45	46½
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	12¾	12	12¾	12⅜
72⅞	48½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	80	70	67⅛	69½	68
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	110	110	110	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1200	98	96¾	98	96¾
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	20½
65½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	40½	39¼	40½	..
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	56	55	56	55½
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	35	34½	35	34½
5	2	..	Am Encaustic A	400	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
13⅞	7	..	Am & For Pow	700	8½	8¼	8½	8⅛
17½	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
10	6½	..	Am Ice	500	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¼
11	6½	..	Am International	800	8½	8	8⅜	8
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	100	1	1	1	..
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	24	23⅞	24	..
74⅜	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	55	55	55	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	8⅝	7½	8⅛	7⅛
10	3¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	8	7½	8	7¼
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	500	22¼	21⅜	22	21¼
12¼	5⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	7¾	7	7¾	7
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	21	20½	21	20¾
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	100	14¼	14¼	14	13½
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	19¾	18½	19½	18⅝
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54	54	54	54⅜
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	42½	41	42½	41⅛
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	91	91	91	..
26¼	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16½	15⅞	16½	15¼
64½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	65	62¾	65	62
120⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	..
125¾	109¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	114¼	113¾	114	113⅜
28⅜	23⅛	h	Am Type Fdry	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
27⅞	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	800	20¼	19½	20¼	19½
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10¼
83¾	58	1½g	Am Woolen pf	100	60	59¾	60	59½
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	700	6	3½	6	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	2300	15½	14¼	15	14⅝
12⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10½	10½	10½	..
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	97	97	97	..
93¾	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	..
8	4½	..	Armour Ill A	1700	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	68	67	68	67½
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	13	11⅝	12	11⅝
73½	57⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	2600	60¼	57½	60¼	57⅜
87⅝	70⅛	5.00	Atchison pf	200	87	87	87	..
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	40½	39	40⅛	38¼
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1300	25⅜	25	25	24⅞
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	9	9	9	..
57⅜	23⅜	..	Auburn Auto	1800	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	24¾
64	39½	.5	Austin Nichols A	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10½
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	24¼	23	24	23⅛
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	28¾	27¼	28⅜	27⅞
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42½	42½	42½	42½
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	104½	108½	109½	108
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	300	28	27½	27½	28
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	16	16	16	15⅝
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
23⅞	13⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	15	14⅜	15	14¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	17	17	17
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4600	34½	32¾	34½	33
82	58⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	500	61¾	61¼	61¾	62
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	10½	10½	10½	10¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2600	28⅜	25⅝	26⅜	25¾
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	400	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	2600	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	17
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19	19	19	19½
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	37⅞	36¾	37⅜	37¼
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	93	92	93	93
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
7¾	5⅛	..	Budd Mfg	600	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
5⅝	3	..	BBudd Wheel	200	3	3	3	..
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	900	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	300	2¼	2	2¼	2
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	13
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	200	22¾	22	22¾	21¾
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	1300	32½	32⅜	32½	32
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4½	4¼	4½	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	500	21½	21	21½	21
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	15	14½	15	14⅞
86¾	46	..	Case Taresh	600	50¾	49	50¾	49¾
23⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	27⅛	27	27	27¼
44½	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	500	25½	25	25½	24⅝
2⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	30	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	29	28½	29	28½
42½	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	26500	42	40½	42	40½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
48⅛	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	48	47	48	47
8	1⅞	.. h	Ch & E Ill pf	100	3½	3¼	3½	..
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1600	4¾	4½	4½	..
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & S P pf	700	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1800	9½	9	9⅝	9⅛
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	17	16½	17	16⅞
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	7¼	7	7¼	7
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	22	21⅝	22	21¼
30¾	19¼	1½b	Chickasha Cot O	300	27½	27	27	..
11⅝	7	..	Childs Company	500	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
60⅜	36½	1§	Chrysler	16400	40⅝	38½	40⅜	38⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20	20	20	20
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	85	85	85	83
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1	1	1	1
5⅝	3⅜	..	City Stores A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	16⅛	15½	16⅛	15¾
28½	15⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	200	16½	16¼	16½	16
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	78	78	78	80
8¾	3⅜	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6	6	6	5⅞
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
19¼	11⅜	.50	Columbia Gas	5200	14⅛	13⅜	14	13⅛
77½	58	6	Columbia Gs pf A	200	77½	77½	77½	..
77½	58	3	Columbian Carb	1600	72½	71½	72½	71⅛
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	800	28½	28⅛	28½	28½
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	104½	104½	104½	104½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	28½	28½	28½	28½
59¾	39¼	..	Comm Invest Tr	1500	54½	53½	54½	53
108¾	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	108¾	108½	108½	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2200	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22¼
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	4400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	800	46	45	46	45⅜
31¼	21	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	400	27⅜	27⅛	27¾	27⅛
5¾	2¼	..	Consol Aviation	600	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film 1 pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	6800	34	32⅞	34	33⅛
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	700	94	93¼	93⅝	94
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	5200	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅜
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3¼	3	3⅛	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1700	1⅛	1	1	1
13¾	6⅞	..	Container A	400	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
83⅛	69½	3	Cont Can	200	78⅜	78	78⅜	..
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8	8	8	8¼
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	32	31½	32	31½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	5400	19¾	19	19⅜	19⅛
84⅞	60½	3	Corn Products	2700	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	66⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	500	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
35	78	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33½	33½	33½	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15	15	15	15¼
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	25¾	24¾	24¾	..
69	47	2	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	60	60	60	..
6¾	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	5¼	5	5¼	4¾
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	23	23	23	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
51⅞	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	42000	52⅞	51	52⅞	51
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	47¼	46½	47	46½
23⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	22½	22½	22½	22½
84¼	43⅛	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	1200	79¾	79½	79½	78⅞
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12¼	5⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
			—D—					
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
34½	18	..	Deere & Co	400	20½	19½	20½	19¾
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	100	56	56	56	..
33¾	20¼	..	Del Lack & W	600	23⅝	22½	23½	22¼
13¾	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	9	9	9	8⅝
18¼	10	..	Det & Mack pf	20	16½	16	16½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	300	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅜
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
45½	32	2†	Dome Mines	1600	45½	43¾	45½	43½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	500	20¼	19½	20¼	19¼
19	9¼	..	Dresser	100	12	12	13	13
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7400	90⅞	88½	90⅝	88½
124¼	115	6	du Pont deb	1200	122⅜	122¼	123¼	..
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	103	103	103	103
			—E—					
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	99	97½	99	97½
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	400	17	16½	17	17
31⅜	18¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	21¼	20⅛	21¼	20¼
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	14⅞	14½	14⅞	..
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	43	42	43	..
1⅞	⅜	.h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3¾	1¼	.h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	125	124½	125	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	25	24	24	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	600	24¾	23⅜	24½	23¾
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	40	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
			—F—					
2	¾	..	Fairbanks Co ct	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14¼
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	51½	51½	51½	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	7½	7½	7½	..
63	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	7	49	49	49	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	30	2	2	2	2
31	22¾	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	24	24	24	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31	31	31	31¼
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	900	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16⅞
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	84¼
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	63	63	63	63
17⅞	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	800	12	11½	12	11¾
27½	19⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Pf	200	21¼	21	21¼	..
17½	9¼	..	Fox Film A	800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
50⅝	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	600	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31½
			—G—					
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	500	37½	37	37½	36¾
23½	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18½
14⅜	9¼	1	Gen Baking	200	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	3000	103	103	103	..
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
25¼	18½	.6†	Gen Electric	9600	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19½
12¾	11⅜	..	Gen Elec Sp	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
36¾	31⅜	.90	Gen Foods	900	32	31⅞	32	32
1⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas ¾ E A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
19	6¼	..	Gen & E cv pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
22	1½	..	Gen G&E 8% A	40	18	18¾	18¾	..
42	26	1	Gen Motors	21500	31½	30¼	31⅜	30⅛
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	102½	102¼	102½	102½
			—H—					
26	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	600	26½	26	26½	..
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9⅝	3	..	Havana El pf	100	4¼	4	4	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	700	3	2¾	3	3
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	89
75	59	3	Hercules Powder	600	72¼	70½	72¼	71
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
13	5¾	.25b	Hollander	1600	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅛
400½	310	12†	Homestake Min	600	400½	388½	400½	385¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	1400	4	4	4	4⅛
29¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
56⅞	38½	3	Howe Sound	5800	54½	52	54½	51¾
24⅝	8¾	..	Hudson Motor	12800	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9¾
7¾	3½	..	Hupp Motors	1600	3¾	3½	3½	3½
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	2800	25½	23⅞	25½	24
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	61⅜	61	61	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
11¼	5½	..	Interlake Iron	600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	3	3	3	..
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	141¼	141¼	141¼	141
37¾	21⅝	..	Int Cement	700	25¾	25⅜	25½	25½
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	2600	33	32	33	32⅛
125⅜	116½	7	Int Harvester pf	200	122⅞	122⅛	122⅞	..
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	40	100	100	100	..
9⅛	5½	.20b	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6¾
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1400	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅜
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	2200	13⅜	12⅞	13	13⅛
62¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
41⅜	25¾	..	Goodyear	2800	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	27½
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	8	7¾	8	7¾
4½	2¼	..	Graham Paige	1600	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	100	31½	31⅜	31½	..
32⅛	18	..	Great Nor pf

Commerce and Finance

Executive Says NRA Will Last at Least Six Years More

Business and Industry

National Retail Executive Lauds Effects of NRA

David Ovens Says Codes Beneficial — Brands TVA 'Huge Mistake'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 26—When NRA gave retailers their code it took all intelligently operated stores out of the red and put them into the black, David Ovens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, declared last night in a radio speech over station WBT here.

Praising the accomplishments of NRA in the past year, Mr. Ovens said that both individuals living under it and business affected by its codes were in a better position today than a year ago.

"A year ago thoughtful people looked to the future under NRA with slight apprehension as to how it was going to work out," he said. "Today we are looking back on this year with a degree of satisfaction undreamed of 12 months ago."

Lauds NRA Effects

Mr. Ovens denied that business had been regimented, that individualism had been wiped out, and added that "we have no absolute government control."

He predicted that NRA would last at least six more years and that any business chafing under the codes that did not like its restrictions had better get its house in order.

Referring to the retail code, Mr. Ovens said it did not restrict competition among stores, but "gives every merchant, big and little, an opportunity to use his best talents in distributing merchandise with reasonable profit to himself and to give the utmost service to his customers."

If the national recovery program is to succeed, NRA should insist on a more widespread compliance with all the provisions of the code, Mr. Ovens stressed.

"Not much longer will approximately the 80 per cent who are now living up to the terms of the retail code be content to do so and let the 20 per cent recalcitrants go unchecked and unpunished," he asserted.

Suggests Granting More Power

He charged that the administration of codes was much too slow and suggested that local code authorities be given more power, that possibly state compliance directors be done away with and that code violations be acted upon with strict promptness.

His indorsement of NRA and the retail code did not mean his approval of all activities started by the present Administration, Mr Ovens added. He particularly flayed government ownership of public utilities and referred to the Tennessee Valley Authority as a "huge governmental mistake."

"TVA and similar governmental ventures into business are nothing more than stupid and costly experiments," he stated, "for even though we go to colossal expense to buy our utilities and get control of some of our distributive trades, who in the Government would be trained to operate them? Can you imagine anything quite so ridiculous as having our local Duke Power Company or the Southern Public Utilities Company operated by a political appointee made by a Senator or Representative from this district?"

I. B. M. Sells Scale Division to Hobart

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Stockholders of the International Business Machine Corporation have voted to sell the domestic assets of the company's Dayton scale division to Hobart Manufacturing Company, of Troy, Ohio, in return for 100,000 shares of class "B" stock to be issued by the latter company.

The property sold consists of the entire manufacturing plant at Dayton, except Plant No. 2, and assets and patent rights of the Dayton scale business.

It was announced that the Hobart company will recapitalize by changing its 200,000 shares of stock into 200,000 shares of class "A" stock, which will be exchanged on a share for share basis with the present stock, and by authorizing the issuance of 100,000 shares of class "B" stock. Class "A" stock will be without par value, with preferential rights to non-cumulative dividends up to $1.50 a share annually.

Holders of 479,464 shares, or 68 per cent of the stock of the International company, voted to ratify the sale.

Iowa Farmers' Net Income Shows a Good Increase

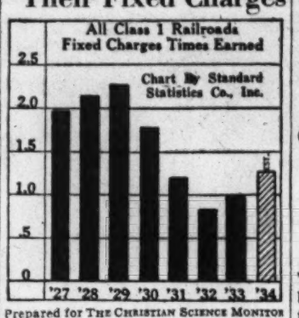
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, June 26—A change for the better in general farming conditions is indicated in the annual report just completed for 1933 of 470 farm business records kept by farmers in 76 Iowa counties under the direction of the Iowa Extension Service.

The average net income for 1933 was $1900, an increase of $2230 over the minus $330 in 1932, according to L. G. Allbaugh, extension farm management economist. When all expenses, such as depreciation, interest on investment and pay for labor of the farmer's family are taken into consideration, the return was $790, as compared with a loss of $1550 the previous year.

Another indication of approach to normalcy, said Mr. Allbaugh, is the fact that the high profit farms in 1933 were on the average larger than the low-profit farms. During the three previous years the small farms had been the most profitable simply because they had the smallest losses, having smaller investment and smaller numbers of acres and livestock.

Railroads May Earn Their Fixed Charges



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR the first time since 1931, leading railroads give promise this year of earning their fixed charges.

It is estimated, on the basis of records for five months, that coverage for 1934 will be about 1.25 times requirements.

Banks Allowed To Participate In Syndicates

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—The Federal Reserve Board has issued a blanket permit which will expire Dec. 1, authorizing all member banks of the Reserve System to participate with security dealers in syndicates for the handling of securities of the United States Government, states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, as well as obligations issued under the authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act, of the Home Loan Banks and of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York notified member banks in this district of the permit in letters mailed last night.

Heretofore, under Section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933, the member banks have been required to obtain a permit from the Federal Reserve Board every time that they participated in a syndicate to buy or market municipal or other bonds, even though such transactions are permitted in Section 16 of the act. This rule brought down on the board a daily flood of applications which had to be acted on immediately to be effective.

The new policy of a blanket permit will ease the pressure upon the reserve authorities, giving them an opportunity to reëxamine the problem, as well as eliminate a lot of "red tape."

Under the terms of the permit, the banks must report to the Federal Reserve agent in their district each deal in which they participate, and the permit may be revoked in part or in whole as the Reserve Board, on further study of the question, may decide.

Far West Business Has 11.4 Per Cent Increase for May

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—The Bank of America Index of Far Western Business (preliminary) for May stood at 63.3, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the corresponding month of 1933 and 17.7 per cent above the all-time depression low of 53.8 recorded in March last year. The index is based on carloadings, power production and bank debits throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California.

Despite unsettled labor conditions during May in the shipping industries of the Pacific Coast, a decline from April of 3.4 per cent in the bank's business index and a 5.1 per cent drop in bank debits, all other important far western business indicators registered a gain over the previous month.

The value of retail sales in the entire Twelfth Federal Reserve District for the first five months of 1934 increased 14.5 per cent over the like period in 1933, with every section showing appreciable gains.

Hogs Up $185,000,000 In Period of Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—More than $185,000,000 has been added to the market value of hogs on American farms since May 28, it was revealed here by C. D. Streeter of Kookuk, Iowa, president of the Association of American Pork Growers.

"The average price of 230-pound hogs at Chicago on May 28," he pointed out, "was $7.80, and this week the price is approximately $11.15, a gain of $3.35. Based on the Government's most recent estimate of 56,000,000 hogs on American farms, their market value has advanced more than $185,000,000."

"The average price for hogs of this quality," he pointed out, "has advanced from $3.52 a hundredweight on May 28 to about $5.05 today. Translated into carload lots of 126 head, the value has increased from $968 to $1388, a gain of 43 per cent."

Cuban Sugar Output To June 15 2,161,091 Tons

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Cuban production to June 15 amounted to 2,161,091 tons, while exports from Jan. 1 to June 15 amounted to 899,283 tons according to advices to the New York Sugar Exchange from the Cuban Export Corporation. Stocks on the entire island on June 15 totaled 2,302,127 tons.

Of the exports 536,732 tons were destined for the United States and 362,551 for other countries. Seventy-three thousand five hundred and twenty-two tons of the amount destined for other countries was from the segregated stocks. Approximately 93.4 per cent of the decreed crop, 2,315,000 tons has been made so far.

Buying Movement In Cotton Cloth Is Much Broader

Chief Interest Centers in Constructions for Fall Trade or Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 26—The breadth of the present summer buying movement was again illustrated last week when the chief interest centered in fine combed yarn fancy constructions needed for the fall trade and even for advance plans for the spring season of 1935.

The present movement began about three weeks ago. Attention at first centered in sheetings which had sunk to unusually low prices and had been trying throughout the month of May to balance production with sales by sharp curtailment.

Interest shifted during the second week to print cloths and broadcloths, stocks of which had reached uncomfortable proportions. During those two weeks, sales in these three divisions amounted to about three weeks' production, and the technical position was much improved. The prices were lifted from ¼c a yard in print cloths to 1c in some kinds of sheetings.

These higher prices tended to cool the ardor of many buyers, but sales had been heavy enough to strengthen the mill position so that mills were able to hold prices steady last week in spite of the decreased demand. Sales in these three sections of coarse yarn goods just about equaled production for the week.

Both combed and yarn fancy constructions were included in the movement, but the ratio of fine combed goods to carded fabrics seemed to be higher than it has been for some seasons past.

It was indicated by last week's purchases that the spring of 1935 lines will include, among the high lights, a number of sheer fabrics with small decorations similar to dotted swiss. Small checks on sheer backgrounds were also forecast.

Seersuckers with colored yarn in both warp and filling and woven in gingham effects attracted interest. These styles, having met with wide success during the current season, are billed for further promotion next spring. Piques, and any other construction using the corded idea, were thought to command popularity, and combed piques are expected to develop greater interest next summer.

Texas Now Growing A Highly Improved Variety of Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHILLICOTHE, Texas, June 26—A new variety of cotton, surpassing both in yield and quality of staple any now being grown in northwest Texas, has been developed by the federal agricultural experiment station here, according to Mr. J. R. Quinby, superintendent. This is no over-hasty announcement of startling results obtained by chance, but the outcome of nine years of constant application, and the product of the experiment station's study has been thoroughly tested both scientifically and in the cotton farmer's field.

Last year, seed from the new cotton was distributed to 50 farmers in the vicinity of Chillicothe, and results substantiating the station's claims for it were obtained. The yield at the station on 23 acres last year was 24 bales of 500 pounds each, or more than a bale to the acre. Average production for four successive years has been 380 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

In ordinary years the cotton has produced fifteen-sixteenths inch staple, and even in 1930, which was one of the driest years in the history of the experiment station, the staple was seven-eighths inch.

In addition to its prolific quality and its long staple, the new variety has two other attributes which make it peculiarly adaptable to growing in the higher plains of Northwest Texas, where the season is shorter and the average rainfall less than in the older cotton producing parts of the South. It is immune from damage by the high winds which often sweep the plains region, and its open bolls are so formed that they may be more easily picked than the ordinary varieties.

Chicago's Vacant Office Space Declines Slightly

CHICAGO, June 26—For the first time in four years there has been a slight decline in the percentage of vacant office space, according to returns from a May survey just announced by the National Association of Building Owners and Managers.

Since Jan. 1 vacancies have dropped from 27.57 to 27.37 per cent, according to the survey, and while this is not a very substantial decrease, it appears more encouraging in view of the substantial increase in available office space due to construction which has been recently completed.

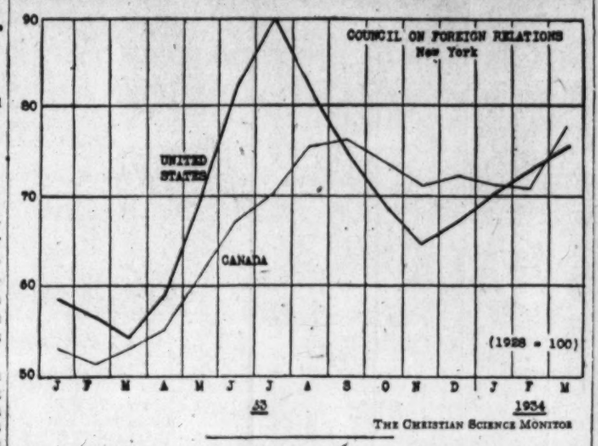
Alabama Crop Conditions Are Much Above Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26—Crop conditions in Alabama are much above the average for the United States, reports Mr. F. W. Gist, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Montgomery.

"Wheat in Alabama is 10 per cent above the United States average, oats 25 per cent above, hay 20 per cent above, pastures 27 per cent above, peaches 13 per cent above and potatoes 6 per cent above," he reports. "This fact is attributable to the absence of drought conditions in Alabama."

Industry in U. S. and Canada Runs Somewhat Parallel Course



But Low Point in States Occurred During July, 1932, While Nadir in the Dominion Was Not Reached Until February, 1933

The accompanying chart shows the trend of industrial production in the United States and Canada during 1933 and the first quarter of 1934. In recent months industrial production in both countries has followed a somewhat similar course. One important difference, however, should be noted. In the United States the low point of industrial production for the period of the depression was reached in July, 1932 (this is not shown in the chart), whereas in Canada the low point was not reached until February, 1933.

There was substantial improvement in industrial activity in the United States during the second half of 1932, but the financial crisis of the early months of 1933 canceled most of the gain. Then from March to July came a sharp upturn, induced partly by speculative buying in anticipation of price inflation. This short-lived boom was followed by a reaction. By the end of November this had run its course and the advance was resumed, although on a more conservative scale.

In Canada also there was marked improvement after the curve of production "made its bottom" in February, 1933. The ensuing advance was not so spectacular as that in the United States, but likewise there was no such sharp reaction as occurred in this country.

In the early months of 1934 both the United States and Canada made further gains in industrial activity, and at the end of March their indices of production were not far apart. The Federal Reserve Board's index number for the United States, adjusted to 1928 as the base year, then stood at 75.7. The comparable index number for Canada, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stood at 78.1.

News Notes—Germany

Foreign Commerce—German imports for May totaled 397,600,000 marks while exports totaled 337,400,000 marks, leaving an unfavorable balance of 42,200,000 marks. Imports dropped almost 5 per cent, as compared with April, whereas exports advanced about 7 per cent. Owing to the continued import restrictions on certain raw materials, imports of raw materials declined to 240,000,000 marks in May from 253,000,000 marks in April. On the other hand, exports of manufactured goods increased 15,000,000 marks during the same period.

* * *

Chemicals—Germany's trade in chemicals and allied products increased substantially during the first three months of 1934. Exports, due largely to heavy shipments of potash fertilizer and industrial chemicals, particularly to the United States, increased 30 per cent during this period, to a total of 696,300 tons, compared with the first three months of the preceding year, and imports increased 14 per cent to 651,600 tons. Several German chemical factories have been reopened since the beginning of 1934.

* * *

Railway Electrification—Steady progress in the electrification of its various lines was made by the German State Railway in 1933, a total of 1593 kilometers of long-distance line and 300 kilometers of city and suburban line having been electrified, representing 3.5 per cent of the entire network of lines of the State Railway. Up to 1929, the total represented 2.8 per cent of all lines operated. When the various projects now under way are completed there will be 2286 kilometers of German rail lines operated by electricity.

* * *

Cotton Textile Trading—German imports and exports of cotton textiles in the first quarter of the current year both registered volume increases as compared with the corresponding period of 1933. Imports in this period of 1934 amounted to 129 503 metric tons, as compared with 126,304 in the like period of 1933, while exports of cotton textiles from Germany in the first quarter totaled 23,654 metric tons, as compared with 21,979 in the 1933 period. The volume of raw cotton furnished by the United States to Germany during the first quarter of 1934 declined to 76,442 metric tons from 82,132 metric tons in the 1933 period.

* * *

Textile Machinery—The German textile machinery industry for the first time in many years showed definite improvement in 1933. Domestic as well as foreign business registered progress. As a result of the increase in the German textile production, the home market was capable of absorbing larger quantities of textile machinery as compared with 1932. Total receipts during 1933 amounted to 2661 metric tons, valued at 3,907,000 reichsmarks, compared with 2327 metric tons, valued at 3,752,000 reichsmarks in 1932, an increase of 14 per cent in volume and 1.5 per cent in value in terms of gold.

* * *

Beet Sugar Production—During the last few months, a trend toward increased production and consumption of sugar has been evident. The total amount used up to the present time in the current sugar year (Sept. 1, 1933, to Aug. 31, 1934) was 8,261,334 metric tons, or about 3 per cent more than estimated. The actual yield has also increased from the anticipated amount of 16.34 per cent to 16.65. The total amount of sugar was 1,405,778 metric tons, a gain of about 3.75 per cent. It is reliably estimated that sugar consumption has increased approximately 2 per cent during the corresponding period.

* * *

Hat Industry—An organized effort is being made in Germany by the men's hat industry to discourage the hatless fad which, during the summer months, has made serious inroads into their business. Plants manufacturing straw hats in Germany declined from 42 to 20 during the last 10 years, while, at the same time, the output decreased from 23,500,000 reichsmarks annually to only about one-tenth of this amount.

* * *

Fine Paper Exports—Exports of fine paper from Germany in 1933 totaled 59,220.7 metric tons, valued at 65,705,000 reichsmarks, compared with 59,791.2 metric tons, valued at 73,931,000 reichsmarks in 1932, or a slight decline in quantity, but a valuation decrease of 11 per cent.

* * *

Production of Books—Whereas, in pre-war times, over 35,000 books were published annually in Germany, production declined to only 21,000 books in 1933, about the same total recorded for 1932. Germans authored 20,819 books, or 96 per cent of the total in 1933, while publication in foreign languages declined by 7 per cent. Of the new books published in 1933, over 70 per cent numbered 48 pages or more, while 28 per cent of the books numbered from 5 to 48 pages.

* * *

Sound Pictures—Germany will shortly have more than 5000 moving picture theaters wired for sound. Statistics issued by the German Association of Cinema Owners show that on March 31, 1934, the total number of wired motion picture theaters throughout Germany was 4889.

* * *

Motor Vehicles—Production of motor vehicles in Germany during March reached a higher level than in either of the two preceding months, a total of 8953 passenger cars having been produced. Output of trucks totaled 1997 units, small motorcycle production totaled 2305 units, large motorcycles 2940, three-wheeled vehicles 866, and buses 193. Truck output reached new nigh levels. Bus production exceeded that for any month of last year.

* * *

Rayon Industry—Reduced purchases by Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium resulted in a decline in German exports of rayon hosiery in April to the lowest level of the current year. Total shipments during April amounted to 110.3 tons, valued at 1,670,000 reichsmarks, compared with 168.9 tons, valued at 2,530,000 reichsmarks, in March. The average value of the exported rayon hosiery, however, increased from 15.04 reichsmarks a kilogram in March to 15.11 reichsmarks in April. In contrast to rayon hosiery, the average export value of cotton hosiery exports declined from 6.47 reichsmarks a dozen pairs in March to 6.20 reichsmarks in April.

Matthew S. Sloan Takes Presidency Of 'Katy' Railroad

Chairman Also—Retired N. Y. Edison Head Found Inactivity Irksome

NEW YORK June 26 (AP)—Matthew S. Sloan, who two months ago was made chairman of the board of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad without previous experience in railroad management, today also became its president.

Mr. Sloan, at 53, who retired as head of the billion-dollar New York Edison Company and its affiliates, started at the last step of a railroad career—as chairman of the board of directors. So impressed were the directors with his survey of the railroad and his policies during his two months' tenure that they made him president also.

Mr. Sloan retired as head of the New York Edison Company two years ago because "he wanted to take things easy." However, he found inactivity irksome and when "Katy" directors, casting about for a trained business executive to head their board, offered him the chairmanship. He accepted, because he had found, he said, "its more fun to march in the procession than to stand on the sidelines."

General offices of the "Katy" are located in New York City, St. Louis and Dallas, Texas, but since Mr. Sloan became chairman of the board they have been in his private car "on the line" travelling over the system.

Mr. Sloan has announced that he is going back to the Southwest immediately to learn more of the territory of the four states served by the "Katy."

In his report to the board of directors following his first survey, he said that he found the road to be in excellent physical condition, efficiently operated and serving a section destined to grow and develop more rapidly than any other part of the country. Mr. Sloan is a native of Mobile, Ala., and a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Sales Contest Of Multigraph Corp. Shows Good Results

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—With its United States and Canadian sales forces in active competition with the foreign sales organization in Great Britain, Asia and Latin America, Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation's first international sales contest, begun on March 1, has already exceeded the company's expectations and promises to break all previous sales records, according to Joseph E. Rogers, president.

This contest, which sets a sales quota for each of the sales groups in the various countries, was inaugurated just a year after the lowest point of the depression. While Addressograph and Multigraph sales in the United States and Canada have been showing increases over 1933, sales of these products in foreign countries have been doing likewise.

"We know of no more tangible evidence of actual world-wide improvement in economic conditions than this apparent universal receptivity to our machines and equipment," said Mr. Rogers. "This is particularly true when we consider that our business always has been a reliable barometer of general business. The upward trend in the demand for our equipment has, however, been more rapid than the downward trend in a period of business stagnation. We have observed that business can come back as quickly as if not more quickly than it can recede."

U. S. Dollar Closes At $5.03 to Pound

LONDON, June 26 (AP) — The United States dollar opened and closed today at $5.03 to the pound, ¼ cent to the pound better than yesterday's closing quotation of $5.03¼.

The French franc gained slightly, closing at 76.25 to the pound, compared with yesterday's close of 76.20.

The price of bar gold rose 1½d. to 138s., 2½d. ($34.76) a fine ounce and an amount valued at £586,000 ($2,947,580) was purchased.

PARIS, June 26 (AP)—The United States dollar opened and closed today unchanged from yesterday's close of 15.165 francs (6.594 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.514 marks (39.77 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's price of 2.513 marks (39.79 cents).

Southern Newsprint Nearer to Actuality

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26 (AP)—Active steps toward building a mill to make newsprint out of southern pine trees have been taken by the newsprint manufacture committee of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

The committee yesterday announced its decision to employ internationally-known paper mill engineers to survey the situation in all its aspects and make a report. The cost of the survey is to be borne by the publishers, and is expected to require from six weeks to two months. The engineers have not yet been named.

U. S. Buys More Scrap Gold Than Newly Mined Gold

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Treasury said today it had spent $57,485,744 for unmelted scrap gold and $49,771,000 for newly mined gold from Jan. 31 to June 22, inclusive.

New 'Katy' President

© Harris & Ewing

Matthew S. Sloan
Former Head of the New York Edison Company

Credit Inflation Invalid Stimulant, States Dr. Bogen

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Credit inflation was denounced as an unsound stimulus to business by Dr. Jules I. Bogen, editor of the Journal of Commerce, in a speech before a meeting of the Crusaders yesterday at the Bankers' Club. He declared that business enterprises will be hurt by the credit deflation which was bound to follow the present drive for expansion of credit.

The present steps which have "helped us to go along the same old primrose path of inflation," were the devaluation of the dollar, Federal Reserve open market operations and the silver bill, according to Dr. Bogen.

He pointed to the excess reserves of $2,000,000,000 and a potential excess of $3,000,000,000 from the deposit of free gold stocks from the Gold Stabilization Fund. Bank holdings of Government bonds have also increased approximately $1,250,000,000, he added.

"This country has accustomed itself to the use of bank deposits and bank checks. It is safe to estimate that more than 90 per cent of all the payments in our ordinary business life are made with the use of bank credit; and the serious kind of inflation, the kind of inflation that takes and works, is an expansion of the volume of bank deposits and an increase in the intensity, the so-called 'velocity' of turnover of their use. That is the kind of inflation we are getting through the very simple process of the Government printing bonds, selling them to the banks, and the banks giving the Government, in payment, a deposit on their books."

Little Activity In Nonferrous Metals Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Activity among the nonferrous metals has not been pronounced, as is natural with the start of summer. Probably purchases of lead have been the steadiest among the metals, while zinc became more active than it has been when the threats of a steel strike appeared over, the steel industry being the best customer of the zinc producers.

Speculation in silver continues at a very low ebb now that the Silver Purchase Act taxes profits 50 per cent.

Demand for copper has been exceedingly quiet. In Europe prices have been sagging, with the quotation dipping below the 8-cent level on Thursday for the first time in several weeks. Declines in copper prices abroad took place immediately after the new head of the copper code authority told purchasing agents at Cleveland that copper prices will rise soon.

Railway Operating Income for May

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Railroads reporting net operating income for May included:

	May, 1934	May, 1933
Lehigh Valley	$556,489	$78,780
Missouri Pacific	799,937	676,907
Gulf Coast Lines	195,981	97,414
Norfolk & Western	2,104,035	1,682,871
Delaware & Hudson	145,330	*82,908
M.-K.-T.	*168,090	*207,107

*Deficit.

Grain Prices Lower On Heavy Selling

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Commission house selling that broadened in late dealings today was without sustained support from buyers. Material setbacks of wheat prices ensued, and corn also reacted.

Arrivals of wheat in the Southwest remained heavy, 10 leading markets today receiving 1700 cars, equal to about 3,500,000 bushels. Another bearish factor was word of further rains today in western Europe.

Treasury Bills Interest Rate Is .07 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today that applications for $75,353,000 182-day Treasury bills had been accepted out of a total of $251,941,000.

Average price of the bills to be issued is 99.966 at an average interest rate of .07 per cent on a discount basis. Approximately $75,000,000 were advertised.

Canada Says No To Managed Gold Basis for Bank

Commons Rejects Proposal to Take Up Plan of J. M. Keynes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 26—A motion in the Commons yesterday that the proposed Central Bank of Canada be placed on a managed gold basis rather than an automatic one, was defeated. Another motion that the bank associate itself with United States monetary authorities in large-scale silver buying met a like fate.

Progressive members from the West objected that to make the Central Bank go immediately on an automatic gold standard would place Canada at a serious disadvantage if some other gold-standard country should choose to deflate. They moved that the bank have the power to decide when to buy or to sell gold and at whatever price it thought best, declaring that this was the standard recommended by the English economist, John Maynard Keynes.

Premier Bennett replied that it was "unlikely that until other nations of the world have taken a forward step, this country can do no other than it does now." The Premier also defended his proposal made last week to increase the Dominion note issue by $52,000,000, saying that when his Government had tried an issue of $35,000,000 under the Finance Act, there was an immediate drop of 8 per cent in the Canadian dollar. Now that confidence was returning, his proposal for a rise in notes issuable against gold had met with approval abroad.

With regard to the clause in the bill which says that the Central Bank will never be required to buy more silver than the 1,681,000 fine ounces which Canada agreed at London to take off the market annually for the next four years, Thomas Reid, bimetallist from Vancouver, argued that Canada should go along with the United States and that a statutory limit on purchases was a "slap" against the American Government's policy.

The Premier stated that the "never" in the bill was inserted so that to discourage those who might expect too much from the Government's silver dealings, and besides, the clause restricted merely the bank's and not the Government's powers.

Crude Oil Output In United States Up 14,767 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., June 26 (AP)—Texas and California advances brought total United States crude oil production up 14,767 barrels to 2,676,422 barrels daily average last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says. The previous average was 2,661,655 barrels.

Texas production rose from 1,111,425 to 1,142,246 barrels daily.

The California increase was from 517,000 to 535,750 barrels.

Oklahoma production fell from 556,540 to 530,410 barrels; Kansas showed a decrease from 130,275 to 127,355 barrels.

Employment Rises In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—Employment in the Seventh Federal Reserve District was higher during May than at any time since October, 1930, and pay rolls larger than at any time since June, 1931, according to the monthly business conditions report made public here today, covering the states of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Employment and pay rolls showed a continued, though slight, improvement during May as compared to April, according to the report, employment rising a little more than 1 per cent and pay rolls a little less than that amount.

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Franklin Savings Bank	July 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 2
Medford Savings Bank	July 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 2
Somerville Savings Bank	July 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 14
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 24

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Suiting Garden Club Programs to High Summer

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

All Photos by Jessie Tarbox Beals

The Screened-In Porch Makes a Restful and Delightful Outdoor Living Room From Which Members of the Family May Enjoy the Garden While Protected From Capricious Winds, Weather and Insects.

Studying Flowers First Hand

The Season Offers Many Suggestions for Club Activity

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MAINTAIN Garden Club interest during the hot months of the year is no small accomplishment but you will find it possible. Perhaps you would like to plan for an early morning meeting of your Garden Club, and follow the meeting with a club breakfast in some picnic corner of a garden or park. "Flowers of the Morning" are not often given much attention in our programs, perhaps because we never have them to display at our meetings; but at a morning meeting we may both exhibit and discuss some of these lovely blossoms. The Ipomeas come first to mind when we think of morning blossoms, and they should be one of the important features of this program. Your breakfast tables might well be decorated with graceful arrangements of morning-glories. If they are cut with the twig upon which they are entwined, they will last for a long time.

Japan has Morning-Glory Clubs, the members arising before daybreak and going in a group to gardens where many varieties unfold as the morning sun appears with its warmth and light. Enthusiasts in Japan plant one seed to a pot, pinch and prune the plant until it assumes a bushlike form, finally allowing one bud to develop on each plant. These flowers were exhibited in a large amphitheater and dawn would find many people waiting for the opening of these buds into flowers of a day. And what marvelous flowers they would be!

Many Varieties

Perhaps some of your Garden Club members might be interested in experimenting with potting morning glories and developing one glorious blossom. Few people realize how many different ipomæas there are, and your member who speaks on this subject should be able to describe many kinds, from dwarf bedding types to large vines for the trellis. Of the latter kinds the popular Heavenly Blue is perhaps the best known.

There will be other flowers for consideration at this morning meeting, flowers which later in the day will have closed their petals. We may walk down a path bordered with satiny textured portulacas, whiff the fragrance of nicotiana and of mirabalis or four-o'clock, enjoy the lovely blue of the flax blooms, and marvel over the size of the giant flowered hibiscus. Some of these flowers will have also made pleasant the evening garden. In the morning garden, the moonflower will be preparing to close the petals which the evening before slowly unfolded great spiral buds to greet the night. So also will the evening primrose which in the evening had burst into such sudden bloom, and the four-o'clock which opened early in the before-twilight hours. But they will stay awake a while to display their charms to the garden guests who choose this early morning hour for a visit.

Another old-time interest of cultivated ladies of Japan was the dew garden. With as much rivalry as if they vied with each other over the possession of rare jewels, they sought for foliage textures which, in their gardens, would retain the sparkling, crystal dew drops. Perhaps the morning meeting may give some opportunity for consideration of this feature of the Break o' Day garden.

How refreshing water in the garden seems at this time of the year. The very thought of a limpid pool or of the trickle of water over a small rocky water course or from a more formal wall fountain is cooling and refreshing. So, too, is the thought of a vine-draped bower or a porch hung with the lacy green tapestries of vine foliage. "The Water Garden" and "Vines for Garden Grace" are both timely topics for a July meeting.

Hoes vs. Hose

Not so refreshing but quite practical will be a discussion of drought resistant plants and "Summer Tillage of the Soil" or perhaps "Garden Hoes vs. Garden Hose."

If a study of some class of plant material seems desirable why not the garden phlox, one of our own native Americans which has yielded so delightfully to hybridization, producing from modest beginnings flowers of most gorgeous hues? The phlox, under proper cultivation, should be blossoming freely in July.

Summarizing our topic suggestions for July we have:

Flowers of the Morning.
Dew Gardens.
Water in the Garden.
Vines for Garden Grace.
Drought Resistant Plants.
Summer Tillage of the Soil.
Hoes vs. Hose.
An All-American Plant—the Phlox.

Suggested program topics for August meetings will be published about the middle of July.

Outdoor Vases of Wood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trouble with many garden schemes is that they lack a focal point, a center of interest. Take for example the usual square colonial house; the dominant motive is the front door, it is the most important opening and the designers realized this and accentuated it by a special treatment. If you remove the special treatment from the front door of a colonial house you have missed the chief charm. So it is with a garden, you need a main point of interest. This may be a gate, a bench, a niche, or even a great tree. About this point your grouping should be made.

This sketch suggests a wall, high enough to cut out the parts of the landscape which may interfere with the scheme. I would suggest making this wall of stucco. It can be built inexpensively of two-inch by four-inch lumber, covered with metal lath and two coats of stucco. To keep the water out at the top it is good to use a sheet of copper or zinc. The copper will streak the walls with green, which will give a fine antique effect, if you wish it. The zinc will color the walls much less.

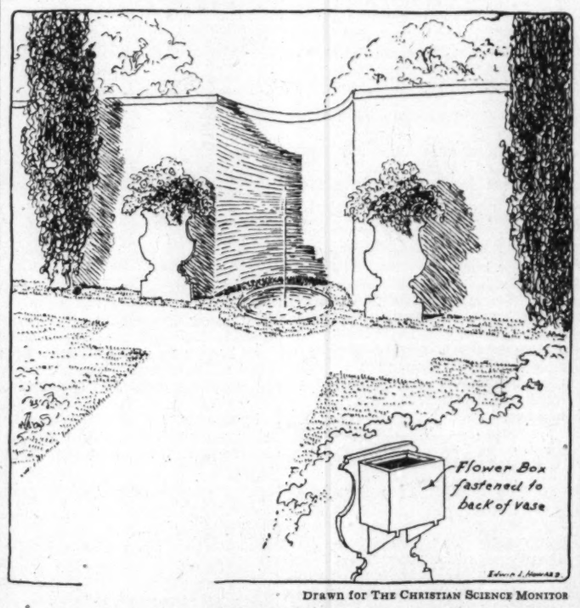
The fountain may be made by sinking a wash tub level with the surface of the ground. Just below the water level the hose or pipe should be brought in for the jet of water. If you are going to keep the fountain playing you should have an outlet at the water level to carry the water away. Mosquitoes will not breed in the pool if it is stocked with goldfish, and even though you do not have running water, it will not become stagnant if you will stock it with plants and fish in correct proportion, which you can get from any aquatic garden supply house.

The vases would be fine if made of marble, or even cast stone, but if your budget will not allow that, then a substitute may be made of vase silhouettes of wood. The vases can be cut out with a jig saw and should be well braced across the back to prevent warping. They must be very carefully painted, and a final coat of spar varnish is advisable. If you wish something that looks elaborate, you could have a large photostat of a vase mounted upon the wood, being sure to protect it with several coats of spar varnish. However, I like the plain, flat cutout best. At the back of the vases are fastened flower boxes. Holes should be bored in the bottom, and two coats of creosote will make the boxes last longer.

Because of the flower box at the back, these vases should be so placed that they may be seen from the front only. However, if you must have both sides visible, you might use a double cutout with the flower box in between, a kind of floral sandwich.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

(Next Week—The Plane Gate)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

For a Formal Effect These Flower Boxes With Vase-Shaped Fronts Give Decorative Accents.

Let Us Have Porches

From Which to Enjoy the Loveliness of Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN SOME parts of the United States one still hears the phrase, "stepping out onto the piazza." In other parts, the houses have "verandas"—these are in the dignified aristocratic smaller towns of, say, central New York State. But here in the Middle West, we call them simply "front porches"—and as such they seem to have a rather different entity from that of "verandas" or "piazzas." They are more lived on.

In Indiana, when the hot hand of summer pressed down so heavily upon us, how we appreciated our front porches! We all had front porches, some of which were more spacious than others, and were made livable with hanging baskets of ferns, grass rugs, reed furniture, a porch swing, and blinds or awnings. Others were merely little roofed-over landing stages, without benefit of blinds or awnings, wide enough for only a single row of rocking-chairs. We kept our windows and doors tight closed and the shades drawn all during the day in summer, so that you felt as if you were walking down the street of an abandoned city if you chanced to be out between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

After 5

After 5, however, a stir was felt along the street, and a certain kind of neighborhood activity began to be evident. Children appeared here and there on the front porches in fresh dresses and suits. They were "cleaned up" for the afternoon. Soon after, came their mothers in light, thin dresses, perhaps with a fan and a book or a bit of sewing, and a little later the men of the various households began to arrive from the offices, with their newspapers tucked under one arm, fanning themselves with their straw hats as they came down the street. For a brief period the family was all together on the front porch, after which the various dinner-bells and gongs along the street began to ring, and everyone went in for supper.

When they reëmerged, the children ran off to play in some neighbor's yard, the mothers settled themselves behind their newspapers, while the fathers got out the hoses and sprinkled the diminutive grass plots in front of the house. A little later the neighbors were apt to go visiting among themselves on one another's front porches. Darkness came on slowly, the street-lamps were lighted, fireflies flitted over the lawns, and finally far down the street could be heard the whistle of the peanut-roaster coming closer and closer until finally the pop-corn man with his little cart came into view. At 9 o'clock, the curfew blew and the children were called in. It was too hot to go upstairs so they would fall asleep in the porch swing or in their mothers' laps, to be carried up later and put to bed.

We Wonder

One looks in vain for porches on some of the new houses that go up in our suburbs today. Perhaps their inhabitants do not feel the lack of them. They can sit out on their open terraces, they say, and look up at the night, and the stars, and the trees unobstructed by a roof over their heads. But we have a feeling that they do not do this.

People who are content to live in houses without porches usually prefer the artificial lights. They never hear the night song of the crickets. Sitting with their own thoughts, watching the twilight deepen into darkness, or in that quiet sort of companionship which holds people together more strongly by its long silences than by continual conversation, is something these porchless individuals do not experience.

Let us have porches. They bespeak an attitude of mind which knows how to enjoy leisure, and human companionship, and the simpler, finer things of life. Today, let us move them around the house to overlook the garden. Let us screen them and furnish them with comfort. On them let us gather as a friendly group of family and neighbors. From them let us enjoy the scent of evening flowers and the night songs of crickets.

KATHRYN RITCHIE.

Humming Birds in Alaska

If you plan to go to Alaska keep your eye open for humming birds. Most people think you are telling a tall story when such a thing is mentioned. Yet Alaska is a favorite feeding ground for thousands of these feathered mites says Nature Magazine. In June they migrate through southeastern Alaska. Bird students estimate that it is only a day's flight for these little birds from the State of Washington or southern British Columbia, where they leave the Scotch broom and wild currant for the Alaska blueberry blossoms.

Hedges for Many Purposes

Plant Something Different Along That Path

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to present-day planning, the home grounds should be divided into sections, as front yard or public area, and possibly a side yard which is semiprivate, with full privacy at the back for the outdoor living-room and for the service area. These areas may be separated or bordered by various hedges.

The front will need but a very low hedge, if any. For privacy in the garden section, to curtain the service area, to furnish parterres for a formal garden, to border paths of peace—for all, there are appropriate plants available. A good nursery-firm's catalogue is of course a necessary assistant in all your landscape planning.

Where the climate is not too severe what is more delightful for the formal brick path to the front door of a white frame cottage, than the Japanese Box or the true Dwarf Box, which give quaint formality and are prim and slow growing.

If there is a winding gravel path, border it with Baby Wintercreeper (*Euonymus kewensis*) or the dark glossy English Ivy, either of which by clipping may be made into a low bush effect. If that is too formal, there is the Lodense Privet, the good standby which is indifferent to soil conditions. Still another idea if the situation is dry might be a long line of Dwarf Cranberry-bush—each plant so green and globular that we forgive its never flowering.

If we broaden our interest to include other plants not strictly shrubs, why not border the path with the common garden pinks. They have charming color and scent in the spring and are faithful under melting snows. When space is small, why not use iris or daylilies? The latter prefer shade.

You are thinking perhaps of formal clipped hedges. If you are tired of the faithful privet, think of a curving drive bordered by graceful Japanese Barberry heavily jeweled with scarlet fruit. This can be kept waist high by slight pruning.

For City Conditions

For city conditions, a clipped hedge of the Fiveleaf Angelica-shrub is useful. It has thorny branches and bright fresh leaves which brave soot and smoke when all around is dry and drooping in the city's tainted air. You may want a tall, restful, gray-green background for a garden of riotous bloom. Meet the Russian-olive, reliable and hardy, with small, interesting fruit in August.

Or if you need a hedge of a protective fence, why not have on guard a row of glossy green buckthorns? Or you might want a wall of tall, wide, impenetrable privet.

For the edge of a side yard bordering a lane, nothing gives more satisfaction than a row of English Hawthorn, with pink and white clustered bloom followed by berries no less beautiful. Or instead of hawthorn you could use the Crab Apple, with its rose-pink blooms that are the very spirit of spring. Or, if in the spring you have ever seen a tall hedge of dogwood against a screen of evergreens for contrast, you will surely want this lovely effect in your own yard.

For the lower hedges for divisions and boundaries, why not use your favorite flowering shrubs. How delightful in spring is a dividing line of the pink or white Deutzia or the drooping bridalwreath.

If your garden conditions are difficult, plant forsythia. The first fresh days of spring will hold for you the exhilarating vision of a long curving hedge of goldenbells dazzling in the sun like the gold of the Incas.

Let us go back to the suburbs and the smaller towns. The rose hedge of rosa rugosa is the loveliest of all hedges. Aside from its exquisite bloom, it furnishes glossy, nearly evergreen foliage which is free from blight or mildew. It makes a beautiful pink or white hedge for the garden, lawn, driveway, or roadside.

Then, for taller banks of bloom, you can have a long line of lilacs. Whether your association with lilacs be a bush in the back yard, or, later, Walt Whitman's lines, or that of the last article you read about the marvelous new developments in lilacs—whatever your point of view, the loveliness of lilacs is different from all others.

At Planting Time

Planting. It is better to buy medium-sized plants so that they may be placed the correct distance apart and yet give a pleasing effect at once.

Dig the trench deep enough to accommodate the roots comfortably. To encourage dense branching, set the plants so that the lower branches touch the soil. To insure a straight hedge, have one side of the trench straight and set the plants firmly against this side.

Privet is usually planted 1 foot apart, Japanese Barberry 18 inches, and such shrubs as spirea and shrub-althea 2 feet apart. It is often wise to stretch a wire over the top of the row to protect young plants from being trodden upon. If chicken wire is stretched along the top at the time of planting, the branches will soon grow up covering the wire, and will serve to make the hedge dog-proof and chicken-proof from the start.

As soon as the plants are set, prune back about one-half, unless they are young and unbalanced stock, in which case cut back almost to the soil. This pruning is essential to induce branching at the base.

Clipping

Clipping. To keep the formal hedge as trim as it should be requires more frequent clipping than most of us can give. Therefore, instead of privet, which to be formal requires clipping every two weeks, it is better to plan for some semi-formal effect, choosing plants such as the Japanese Barberry that require only the longer branches removed.

Compactness in a hedge is the result of constant shearing of both sides and top. Do not allow the shoots to become so long that the cut stubs are prominent. California Privet should not be pruned late in the year, as new growth freezes in the winter. A wide base tapering to the center is considered good form for hedges, although for amateurs this is more difficult than the straight sides and top.

The Springless Spring-House

Opened With Proper Ceremony by All Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evans City, Penna.

SOMETHING had to be done! Especially since the sawdust ice of a distant farmer's pond could no longer be counted upon. Now it was on top of a high hill and miles from the conveniences of civilization where "something had to be done" to keep things cool for the household that had been established for the summer.

So a stone spring-house was built, just in from the edge of the woods behind the house, with a trough inside to hold the cold water from the well. By changing the water several times a week, opening the cross-ventilation windows at night, and keeping them closed by day, the milk and butter were kept from turning sour and soft. (Even if one did have to hang them on sticks so they would rest in the water!)

This was not an ordinary spring-house. It was made of stone from the farm which the guests loved to place and cement while the real worker lunched or turned his back. There was a real cornerstone-laying, too, with the ceremony in charge of a grand opera singer, and with "The Year's at the Spring" sung by a star pupil. Pickles, the ice man, whose services were soon to be dispensed with, helped swell the crowd.

Of course, each person put something most representative of him or her into the nickel-plated tooth-powder box, even if it was only a piece of tent canvas, and this treasure-trove was placed in the stone, covered over and sealed securely. Some time later, when backs were turned, the ambitious mason placed a much more imposing looking stone over all this and so the chiseling of the date had to be done all over again on this bigger and better one and unchiseled from the real one below. It is only hoped, of course, that when it is excavated thousands of years hence, this will cause no confusion.

But the best of all was the cement roof, covered with as many inches of woodland soil as were willingly carried and in which anything was allowed to grow. There were lilies of the valley, onions, forget-me-nots, white iris, lettuce, white columbines, beets, nasturtiums (over the edge), zinnias, hypaticas, carrots, anemones, mortensias, mosses, and whatnot? In fact, these were to be found for many feet around the spring-house and on the mound banked against the sunny side on which stepping-stones had been placed to the top for viewers and gleaners. And my! the joy of finding an oven bird's nest on it one day!

In order that nothing might interfere with the milk-and-butter-maid's progress, an opening had been cleared through two big close-growing hawthorn bushes, and a laurel oak's branches tied back.

After all, it is really not springless, for its great old look from the grandfather's calico factory, in West Virginia, one of the very first in the United States, has as much spring as ever. And that is saying a good deal!

A. L. D.

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NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY

Red Sox Defeat Indians Behind Gordon Rhodes

Boston Club Takes Third Place—Yankees Go Ahead of Tigers

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	24	.607
Detroit	38	25	.603
Boston	34	29	.540
Washington	35	31	.530
Cleveland	31	28	.525
St. Louis	28	33	.459
Philadelphia	25	37	.383
Chicago	21	42	.333

Results June 25

Boston 6, Cleveland 3.
New York 13, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 13, Detroit 11.
Washington 6, St. Louis 4.

Gordon "Dusty" Rhodes pitched the Boston Red Sox right back into third place in the American League baseball race yesterday when he defeated the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park, 6 to 3. The Red Sox are four games away from the Detroit Tigers and New York Yankees, who are practically tie for first place.

Although Rhodes showed streaks of wildness, he coasted through the nine innings and scored his seventh victory of the season. The Indians touched him for nine hits, but the rugged right-hander was effective in the pinches. The Red Sox clinched the game with a five-run rally in the fifth inning and four of these runs were unearned. Odell Hale booted two ground balls and handed the local club those important runs. Bob Weiland started pitching for the Tribe and did quite well, but could not make up for Hale's misplays. Roy Johnson drove in three of Boston's runs.

The Yankees jumped back into the league lead again yesterday by defeating the Chicago White Sox, 13 to 2. Johnny Broaca won his second game of the season and also tied an American League record. Striking out five times, the former Yale athlete placed his name in the record book alongside of "Lefty" Gomez, also of the Yankees. The record is for a nine-inning game.

As a pitcher, Broaca did very well. He kept 10 Chicago hits well scattered and delivered shutout ball after the third inning. Lou Gehrig, another former college star, led the Yankee attack with four hits, one of them his nineteenth circuit smash of the season. Myril Hoag, who was substituting for Babe Ruth, and Earl Combs, likewise connected with homers. Hoag drove in four runs during the afternoon.

The Washington Senators went into fourth place in the standing yesterday when Earl Whitehill pitched his mates to a 6-to-4 triumph over the St. Louis Browns. The Browns hit Whitehill freely, but the left-hander came through in the pinches well enough to last the nine innings. One of the 10 Brownie hits was a home run by Harland Clift, rookie third baseman. Johnny Stone made three hits for the Senators and Heinie Manush batted in three runs. Manager Rogers Hornsby played right field for the Browns and made one hit.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics knocked the Tigers out of first place yesterday by pounding four pitchers for 19 hits and a 13-to-11 victory. The A's drove Tom Bridges to the showers in the fifth inning and continued their attack on Luke Hamlin, Vic Frasier and Fred Marberry. Frasier eventually was the losing pitcher. Jimmy Foxx brought his home-run total for the season to 20 by connecting with two for the A's. Eric McNair also hit a four-bagger. McNair, Foxx and Bob Johnson each produced three hits.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	x	6	11	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	9	2

Batteries — Rhodes and R. Ferrell; Weiland, Hildebrand, Bean and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 16m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	1	2	0	1	4	2	1	x	13	18	0
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Broaca and Dickey; Earnshaw, Gallivan, Kinzy and Shea, Fehring. Losing pitcher — Earnshaw. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 54m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	x	6	11	1
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Coffman, Andrews, Wells, McAfee and Hemsley. Losing pitcher——Andrews. Umpires—Dineen, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 59m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	5	0	2	4	x	13	19	1
Detroit	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	11	12	0

Batteries—Marcum, Mahaffey, Cascarella and Berry; Hayes; Bridges, Hamlin, Frasier, Marberry and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Cascarella. Losing pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Kolls, Donnelly and Ormsby. Time—2h. 29m.

Princeton Oarsmen Work Under Yale Cox

HENLEY, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Chalk up one good deed for Yale—the loan of one regulation coxswain, Bing Meyers.

A spare part in Yale's rowing camp, Meyers now is bellowing Princeton oarsmen up and down the placid Thames during the final training period for the classic Henley regatta.

Princeton arrived on the upper Thames minus its cox, Roger Farstone, who was taken ill and sent to London. He is expected back on Thursday and in the meantime, Beyers is piloting the Princeton crew.

The Tigers worked out twice yesterday. Yale's four-oared boatload and the Eli's lightweight eight also were out and rowed well. Kent school's oarsmen, having completed their examinations, started its final week of training, but took time out for a little sight-seeing.

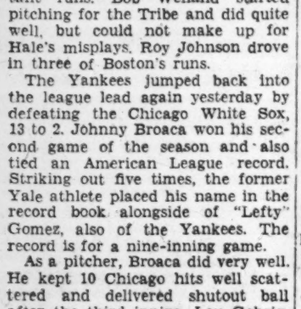
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1629

By M. Segers

Black 9 Pieces



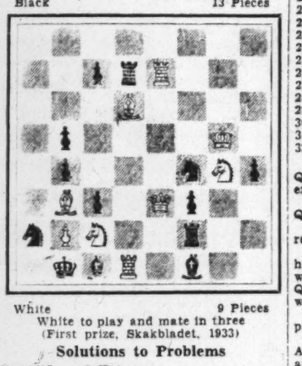
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1933)

Problem No. 1630

By K. Hannemann

Black 13 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Skakbladet, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1627. Q-Kt4

No. 1628. 1. R-Kt5 R-R8
2. R-Kt2
1. ——— R-R7, QKt7, etc.
2. RxRPch

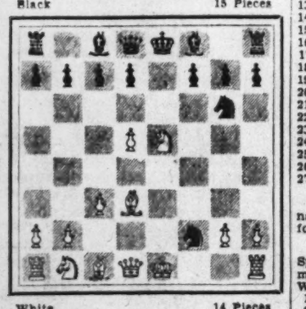
End-Game No. 205. Black wins: 1 Q-B5ch (Black), BxQ; 2 RxRP, Resigns. White has no defense to 3 R-R8 mate. In the original position White threatens QxKtch and R-K8 mate!

End-Games

Perhaps this should not be called an ending, for Black has hardly got started. The game was played between Tehigorin and Kustansky, St. Petersburg, 1899. Here are the seven introductory moves: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-B3, Kt-B3; 4 P-Q4, KtxKP; 5 P-Q5, Kt-K2; 6 KtxP, Kt-Kt3; 7 B-Q3, KtxKBP. White was able to terminate the game in five moves.

End-Game No. 206

Black 15 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Among the contestants in the Zurich anniversary tournament, scheduled for July 14-29, are expected Dr. Aleine, Flohr, Dr. Bernstein, Nimzowitsch, Spielmann and Dr. Tartakower, a strong aggregation which should make for keen competition.

Below are two games from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match. The twenty-first began in original fashion, with Bogoljubow outplaying the champion until the thirty-fourth move, when the seemingly inevitable slip-up came. Even then Bogoljubow should probably have drawn; but he was sliding downhill faster than he knew, apparently, and lost another interesting encounter.

The fourteenth was drawn, but not until each player had tried to win. Very few of the draws in this match were routine, breathing-space affairs. Most of them were some 60 moves long, hard-fought from start to finish.

Twenty-first Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	33 Q-B5	QRxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	34 R-Kt5(d)	Px R
3 P-B4	P-QR3	35 BxQ	RxQ
4 P-B5	P-QKt3	36 PxR	Kt-Q2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	37 P-B6	Kt-K4
6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2(a)	38 Kt-Q4	R-Kt7
7 Kt-QR4	P-B5(b)	39 B-B3	R-Kt8ch
8 B-Q2	B-Q3(c)	40 K-Kt2	B-Kt3
9 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	41 B-Kt7	Kt-B6
10 P-K3	PxP	42 KtxKt	PxKtch
11 QxP	Kt-K2	43 KxP	B-B2
12 B-Q3	Castles	44 B-R6(e)	R-Q8
13 CastlesKR	Kt-QB3	45 B-Q4	RxP
14 KR-B	P-K4	46 B-Kt7(f)	R-R8
15 B-B5	P-K5	47 BxP	RxP
16 Kt-K	Kt-B3	48 K-K2	B-Q3
17 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt3	49 P-B4	B-B
18 R-Kt	PxP	50 P-B5	R-Kt5
19 QxP	P-B4	51 B-QB3	R-Kt5
20 Q-Q6	B-R5	52 B-K5	P-QR5
21 P-KR4	P-KKt4	53 P-K4	P-R5
22 PxP	PxP	54 K-B3(g)	P-KR6!
23 Q-R2	K-Kt2	55 K-B4	R-Kt2
24 R-R	R-KR	56 P-Kt4	R-R2
25 Q-Kt3	QR-K	57 B-R2	B-Q3
26 RxR	RxR	58 BxB	P-R7
27 R-Kt	BxKt	59 BxP	RxB
		60 P-K5	P-R6
		61 P-K6	PxP
		62 BxPch	K-B
		63 K-B4	P-R7
		Resigns	

(a) Perhaps Black did not care for 8 . . . QxP; 7 Kt-QR4, Q-B2; 8 PxP, and Black exchanges. B for a Kt.

(b) Not 7 . . . KtxP; 8 PxP, KtxKt; 9 QxKtch!

(c) If 8 . . . KtxP; 9 B-R5! Black is really outplayed in this unusual opening!

(d) But Bogoljubow has a way of tossing his hard-earned advantage to the four winds! The simple 34 RxR, RxR; 35 BxR, QxB; 36 BxP gives White an extra pawn with winning chances in a long ending.

(e) White cannot protect both Q-side pawns.

(f) Hardly up to championship caliber. Allowing Black to establish a passed P appears a decisive error. 46 B-Kt5 would make it very hard for Black to win.

(g) This additional passed P makes Black's win a little easier, but after 54 PxP, RxRP, sooner or later White must give up a B for the QRP.

Fourteenth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 PxB	R-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 R-R	Q-K4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	30 Q-R3	K-B
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	31 R-Q	K-K2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 K-Kt	R-Q
6 Q-Kt3	B-K2	33 RxR	KxR
7 P-K3	Castles	34 Q-R8ch	K-K2
8 B-K2	Kt-Kt5	35 Q-B8	Kt-Q2
9 BxB	QxB	36 Q-Kt7	P-QR4
10 KtxKt	PxKt	37 K-R2	K-Q
11 Kt-Q2	P-K4	38 B-Q	Q-Q3
12 CastlesQR	Kt-B3	39 B-B2	Kt-B3
13 P-KR3	R-QKt	40 P-B3	PxP
14 P-KKt4	R-K	41 QxP(B3)	K-B2
15 KR-K	P-KR3	42 B-B5	Q-B3
16 Q-B3	B-Q2	43 Q-Kt3ch	Q-Q3
17 R-Kt3	P-QKt3	44 Q-Kt2	Kt-Kt
18 R-Kt	PxP	45 Q-B8	Kt-K2
19 QxP	P-B4	46 P-K4	Q-Q
20 Q-Q6	B-R5	47 Q-R7ch	K-Q3
21 P-KR4	P-KKt4	48 Q-Kt7	K-K4
22 PxP	PxP	49 B-Q7	P-B3
23 Q-R2	K-Kt2	50 K-R3	K-Q3
24 R-R	R-KR	51 B-Kt5	K-K4
25 Q-Kt3	QR-K	52 B-Q7	K-Q3
26 RxR	RxR	53 B-Kt5	K-K4
27 R-Kt	BxKt	54 B-Q7	Drawn

This game was played in a Dutch tournament at Bussum. Spielmann defeats a former Dutch champion prettily.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann White	Van Foreest Black	Spielmann White	Van Foreest Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Kt-K5	QR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-B4	P-B4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 P-B5	Kt-B(a)
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	18 PxP	KtxP
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 QBxKt	BxB
6 P-K3	P-B3	20 RxB!	PxR
7 Q-B2	Castles	21 KtxP!	KxKt
8 P-QR3	P-QR3	22 Q-R7ch	K-B
9 R-Q	P-R3	23 R-KB	Kt-Kt4
10 B-R4	R-K	24 QxPch	K-K2
11 B-Q3	PxP	25 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q3
12 BxP	P-QKt4	26 RxPch	Kt-K3
13 B-R2	Q-Kt3	27 BxKt	Resigns(b)
14 Castles	B-Kt3		

(a) 17 . . . P-B5, shutting off the B, is relatively better. If then 18 B-Kt, Kt-B gives Black plenty of defense.

(b) 27 . . . RxB; 28 ExRch, KxR; 29 Q-Kt6ch, wins the Q.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News.	his orchestra	Cleveland game	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dornan Brothers
6:00	NBC vocalist; orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program	vocal program	CBS dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	NBC piano duo	Cong. Robert Luce	Reports; news
7:15	"Tintype Tenor"	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Government talks	Comedy; soloists	Local dance music.	Woodwind group.
7:45	Off the Beaten Path	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble.
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musicale	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Dance music from	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty-
8:45	Thibault; orchestra	Chicago	vocal soloists	piece band
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	George Givot, "The	Local dance music
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Greek Amb'sa'dor'	Organ; soloist
9:30	Rochester Philhar-	Promenade: Ray	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45	monic Orch. concert.	Perkins; orch.	Werrenrath; solo-	Reports; news
10:00	Pan American Con-	"Countess Marit-	ists; Fray and	Hugh Connor and
10:15	cert: Francisco Tor-	za," Gladys Swar-	Braggiotti	his orchestra
10:30	tolero, tenor; U. S.	thout, John Bar-	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45	Marine Band	clay; orch.	Sport reports	from Toronto
11:00	Reports; organist	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Local dance music.	News; dance music	ice; Isham Jones	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Tommy Cline	National Forum:	and his orchestra	Sign off
11:45	and his orchestra	Wash'ton speaker	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

After Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WEEI, "Old Jim Bridger," dramatization of life of noted pioneer scout.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Roosevelt Poll; sports high spots by Graham McNamee.
7:45 WAAB, N. E. Council: "The Spirit of the Pine Tree State," Harrie B. Coe.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's Half Hour with the World's Composers.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman and his Band; Del Staigers, cornet soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles; Fred Allen: players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Cavalier of the Streets," sketch with Adolphe Menjou and Miriam Jordan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd Expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana," drama direction of George Brown.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward L. Tomlinson, lecturer.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhees and his orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "A Moment With Dickens," Hugh Walpole, British author.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—"Old Timers" program, 8:30.

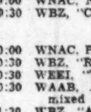
March, "La Sorella".....Borel-Clere
Gilbert and Sullivan Favorites
Arranged by Saredy
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Mascagni
Overture to "Poet and Peasant".Suppé
"Robin Hood," Selection...De Koven
"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Georges Mager
Songs of the Old Days
"Waves of the Danube," Waltz
Ivanovici
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn.....Arranged by Kremser
Old Time Favorites

Circus

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS—Specializes on animals, but also has all other regular features—clowns, acrobats, tableaux, etc. Twice daily at 2 and 8.

Movies

BOSTON—"Countess of Monte Cristo," a comedy dealing with the impersonation of an Austrian aristocrat by a movie star. With Fay Wray and Paul Lukas. 12:19, 3:36, 6:53, 10:10. Also Jack Holt in "Whirlpool."

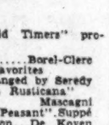


METROPOLITAN — Jack Oakie and Ben Bernie in "Shoot the Works." On the stage Captain Proske and his Bengal tigers, eating, dancing and roaring. Also a revue with the Elida Ballet and various vaudeville performers. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:56, 7:40, 10:20.

EXETER—Shirley Temple and Warner Baxter in "Stand Up and Cheer." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Two Alone" with Jean Parker and Tom Brown.

FINE ARTS—"The Bartered Bride," a screen version of Smetana's opera. Also an interesting microscopic film dealing with bees, and Walt Disney's colored cartoon, "The Pied Piper." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

UPTOWN — "The House of Rothschild" with George Arliss. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Stand Up and Cheer."



STATE — Marion Davies and Gary Cooper in "Operator 13." Taken from the Civil War spy story by Robert W. Chambers. 12:13, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Lady for a Day," and "I Like It That Way." Various shorts 9 a. m., noon, 3, 6, 9.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Now I'll Tell," with Spencer Tracy. Written by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein as an expose of underworld methods. Fenway at 1:15, 4:17, 7:07, 9:53. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:56, 3:53, 6:40, 9:37. Also Joan Blondell and Warren William in "Smarty."

KEITH'S — Ann Harding and John Boles in "The Life of Vergie Winters." Also Ruth Etting in a short musical film. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — Loretta Young and Cary Grant in "Born to Be Bad." Vaudeville bill headed by Luis Zingone, card manipulator. Screen feature at 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance, "Print Galleries," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Sailors Rent Bicycles To Navigate Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26 (AP)—Bell-bottomed trousers may fail to win recognition by style designers as the proper bicycling garb, but that costume is easily the most popular in Newport today. For the fleet's in and Jack Tar is ashore.

At Boston, Jack may charter a rowboat and navigate the waters of the Public Garden pond, but in Newport he hires a bicycle. Scores of sailors are pedaling about the city while liveried limousine pilots pull over to the side of aristocratic streets and let them by. Two of the five-clad visitors, much to the envy of their shipmates, located an old tandem and have hired it for their stay in port.

Southern Cities Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—All important North Carolina cities have shown a substantial increase in building activities this year over 1933, according to figures issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of this district, with headquarters in Richmond, Va.

Kosinski Medalist

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Public-links players, given the opportunity of playing in the Connecticut Golf Association championship for the first time in history, made their début in sensational fashion yesterday as Anthony Kosinski, husky blonde youngster of the Fairchild Wheeler Golf Club team of this city, captured the medal honors with a par-equaling round of 71. Young Kosinski, who in 1932 held the New England public-links championship, was hitting tremendous tee shots and blistering irons out of the rough to nose out Bobby Grant, Wethersfield ace, who shot a 72, one over par. Charlie Clare of Race Brook, defending champion, had a 77 to qualify along with every other favorite except Frank D. Roas of Wampanoag, New England amateur champion, who faltered in his qualifying effort, taking 83.

Moderates Strive To Turn Reich From Radicalism

But Goebbels Keeps Up Attacks Against Critics of Present Régime

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 25—The struggle of moderate and conservative elements against radicals for control of German policy continues beneath the surface, though little is heard publicly about it and still less appears in the German press.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler has just left Berlin for his Bavarian Alpine villa, where, it is understood, he will consult with a number of intimate National Socialist friends concerning the general situation, particularly in light of Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen's recent speech.

Meanwhile as moderate elements are patiently waiting to see how events will later turn (any definite change in their favor can only come gradually) Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, continues his campaign against critics of the present régime.

Enemies of the régime, Dr. Goebbels declared at Essen over the week-end, are not to be found among workers but among "fine gentlemen" who only see National Socialism as a passing phase. Such enemies, he declared, appear in various forms as officers of the reserve, intellectuals, journalists, ministers of religion, and one needs a good eye to detect them.

That he realized difficulties are still to be overcome by National Socialists is clear from his statement, "We know the Reich which we have taken over and our movement too well to believe that our revolution is a walk over." None should think their enemies had crawled away into their mouseholes for good, he declared. They sit there biding their time. If the National Socialists leave them alone it is only to get them out again, he added.

Hope Expressed at London For Amicable Arrangement On Anglo-Reich Exchange

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—The coming arrival tomorrow of the Reich's representatives to discuss the German debt moratorium is hailed in British circles as justification for the United Kingdom's policy of retaliation.

Establishment of an Anglo-German exchange clearing arrangement is now hoped for on a friendly mutual basis so as to include purely financial as well as commercial transactions. In this case such claims upon Britain as those arising from the large insurances placed in London upon the wrecked German steamer Dresden might be taken into account. Germany's needs for Australian wool and other raw materials from the British Empire might also come in.

On the other hand, the reason for Britain's refusal to buy more of Germany's goods in exchange for continuation of debt service is seen in the dissatisfaction understood to have resulted in Holland from last year's German-Dutch agreement on those lines.

Drinking Takes Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Out of a total of 101 persons killed in highway accidents this year, 78 were ascribed to recklessness due to liquor drinking, while only 48 fatalities from this cause were reported for the same period last year, according to highway department officials. Approximately 74 highway accidents attributable to all causes were listed for the first five months of last year.

Theft Costs U. S. Millions

The yearly losses of the American public by embezzlement are estimated at $150,000,000.

Connecticut to Receive Increase in Relief

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The plea of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and a group of city officials for greater federal relief allotments to their State appeared yesterday to have been successful.

The Federal Relief Administrator, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, said he was inclined to favor an increase, but would reach a definite decision later. However, both Representative Koplemann, who called on the administrator during the day, and Senator Lonergan, said they had been notified the Connecticut allotments would be increased $150,000 a month for each of the next three months.

Union Street Car Workers Call Strike in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26 (AP)—About 800 union employees, one-third of the workers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, at 4 a. m. today walked out on strike, fulfilling threats pending since last winter.

While union leaders claimed they could cripple power and lighting facilities despite the fact they were in the minority by removing men from important posts in the huge Lakeside power plant, lights continued to glow as the dawn broke and "owl" street cars, armored with wire mesh and some carrying pickets rolled over the tracks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers are probable tonight and Wednesday, without much change in temperature; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight; followed by showers Wednesday and probably in southwest portion late tonight; somewhat cooler on coast Wednesday.

All Other New England States: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north to northwest winds becoming easterly; and mostly overcast weather followed by showers late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	80	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	78	82	New York	68	82
Chicago	76	78	Norfolk	84	94
Denver	60	86	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena	54	70	St. Louis	80	100
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Paul	60	98
Kansas City	78	98	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	72	90
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m. June 26.
B—Maximum June 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:23 p. m., Wednesday 12:03 a. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Chinese 'Promote' Consulate

NANKING, June 26 (AP) — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday elevated the Chinese Consulate in Honolulu to the status of Consulate-General.

General Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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COLD storage for furs. Repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 5883. We call and deliver.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON, June 19, 1934. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of oxygen and acetylene, 900 cu. ft. oxygen and 400 cu. ft. acetylene, in tanks in the building or structure at #1 Norway St., Ward 4, in the City of Boston for one year from date. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

City of Boston, In Board of Street Commissioners, June 19, 1934. On the foregoing petition it is hereby Ordered, that notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Monday, the 2nd day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition when any parties who object thereto, may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this Order thereon in The Christian Science Monitor at least 7 days before said hearing. Passed. A true copy. CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary. Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Quiet, homelike vacation place, 200-acre farm; tennis; rates $20-$35; folder. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

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OCEAN CITY, N. J., Brighton Atlantic Apartments, near Boardwalk, small modern, furnished 1 and 2 bedrooms, accommodate 4 and 6 persons; by month or season. For rates apply owner, J. SCHALL.

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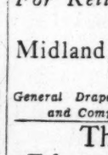

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Highest Quality and Latest Revised Prices
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS
SALAD CREAM
41 London St. Phone 2153 Est. 1881

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD ST. AND CHAPEL ST.
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
HIGH TEAS—SUPPERS
Orchestral music daily

JOHN HARRISON
FARMER and BUTCHER
Our own fed Scotch beef, Welsh lamb and pork at reasonable prices.
7 Coronation Walk (off Lord Street), 157 Southbank Road and Middle aisle Market Hall. Also at *"The Stores"* Old Town Lane Freshfield

Tel. 4308 Established 1823
121-123 LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers
Bread Bakers
Provision Merchants
We stock Lushus Table Jellies

J. F. Dickinson
Grocery and Provisions
Finest Quality at Lowest Prices
2, Palmerston Road Phone 8646

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Merchandise of Merit
is always to be chosen at
JOHN MOSES
of GRAINGER STREET
where Quality is ever the first consideration. Established in 1778. "The oldest Novocastrian drapery house with the ever young ideas."
John Moses & Co. Ltd.
Dial 20674 Newcastle-on-Tyne

REAL "CROC" THUMB BAG
Chromium Plated Frame. Silk lined with double inner pocket and mirror. British made. Bargain. Including postage 12/6
15/- from Handbag Shop of the North
ALLANS of BLACKETT ST.
and at WHITLEY BAY

Seymour Brewis
27, Eastfield Road, Benton
AGENT
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture
REMOVALS Phone 61670

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Painters and Decorators
Established 1871
17. RIDLEY PLACE
(Off Northumberland Street) Tel. 25856

MISS M. E. ARMSTRONG
Barcley Corsetry Service
Individually Designed and Professionally Applied, also fitted in your own home by appointment.
TEL. JES. 906 85 OSBORNE ROAD

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All Kinds of Bread and Cake
Made on the Premises
Teas Provided. Parties Catered for.
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BELL AND BAINBRIDGE
Bakers and Confectioners
Meat Pies, Shortcake and Custards a Speciality
98 and 100 WHITLEY ROAD

TEL. 66 E. H ASKEW TEL. 66
High Class Family Grocer,
Provision Merchant and
Italian Warehouseman,
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked.
WE HAVE DAILY DELIVERIES by Motor Van to All Parts of the District.
REGENT STORES, WHITLEY BAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND

WHITLEY BAY *(Continued)*

GOWNS. COATS. MILLINERY
CMPayn
Tel. 675 445 Whitley Road
(Park View)

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NOTTINGHAM

For Reliable Transport
Passenger or Goods Ring Up
ROBIN HOOD
189 HUNTINGDON STREET
Telephone Nos 84054 40431

WHATEVER YOU NEED
IN
MEN'S WEAR
TRY
JOHN GARNER
33 MILTON STREET
Agent for "PESCO" underwear.
Telephone No. 45218

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

FAMILY BUTCHER
Home Dressed Meat of the First Quality
ARTHUR KIRK
YE OLDE COACH AND DOGS
42 CHURCH STREET TEL. 93

VYRNWY STORES
Try Our
DELICIOUS BACON
53 CHURCH STREET

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

The *"Quality"* Store
for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890
(8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

SKELTON'S

A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite TOWN HALL Phone 7239)
QUALITY—FRESHNESS—PURITY

Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY AND MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding
BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS

Important Announcement
Our Summer Sale is now in full progress. Every department is showing genuine bargains. Come and choose your holiday equipment and save money. Everything is being sold at greatly reduced prices.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.

SYDNEY PEARSON
BRADFORD AGENT FOR
ALWETHA RAINCOATS
Kindly Visit the ALWETHA STAND at the
YORKSHIRE SHOW

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST 'Phone 4515

MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
GOWNS, UNDERWEAR
HOSE, Etc.; LADIES' OUTFITTERS
THE MISSES DYSON
(Mrs. E. A. Mitchell)
64 GREAT HORTON ROAD 'Phone 8048
(Three Doors above Empire Picture House)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
2 MANOR ROW BRADFORD
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS IN BRADFORD

Telephone 6689
ISABELLA
(Bradford) Ltd.
Royal Chambers, Upper Piccadilly
GOWNS, COATS, TAILOR-MADES
SPORTS WEAR, MILLINERY
HIGH-CLASS FURRIERS
Popular prices. Good fitting.
Half-day closing Saturday. Car Park near.

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BEAUTY SPECIALIST
AND LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Expert Assistants. Macdonald Permanent Hair Waving a speciality.
28 MANNINGHAM LANE 'Phone 7508
and 177 TOLLER LANE 'Phone 7996

Ethel G. Terry
MILLINERY
71 MANNINGHAM LANE
(Hallfield Chambers) First Floor

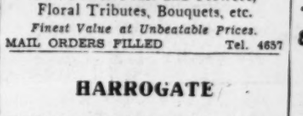
Travel Goods, Umbrellas
Ladies' Handbags
R. Chadwick Ltd.
39 TYRREL STREET

We Specialise in
DEVELOPING PRINTING ENLARGING
Full stock of Films and Cameras
Free Enlargement with each Film Developed
J. B. STOCKS
Regent Corner, 17 Manningham Lane

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
50 DISTINCT MODELS FROM £105
Models to suit every need and pocket: there are:
"SEVENS" "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"



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Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation
Part Exchanges and Confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
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Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE
Limited
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and
WOODHOUSE LANE,
LEEDS
'Phone, Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone, LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

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ALBERT HIND, Ltd.
Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless
EASY TERMS ARRANGED
16 and 18 Waterhouse Street
Estab. 51 Years Halifax Tel. 3879

HOLROYD BROS.
197 GIBBET STREET, HALIFAX
For Choice Fruit and Flowers, Floral Tributes, Bouquets, etc.
Finest Value at Unbeatable Prices.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED Tel. 4657

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
Station Square

Hairdressing

for Ladies and Gentlemen
Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
Postiche, etc.
Perfumery
GRACE & HARDY
SALONS: 29, Montpellier Parade and Hotel Majestic Tel. 2289 (2 lines)

G. BROWN
9, PRINCES SQUARE
Special Display of New Goods
Corsets, Corselets, Brassieres, Suspender-belts, new Roll-on and Two-way-stretch Elastic Belts

ESTABLISHED 1883 — WALKERS — (FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS)
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4220 HARROGATE

ROWNTREE'S
JAMES STREET
For Newest Fabrics and Carpets
Also for
Reliable Linen Goods

Tel. Harrogate 3151
Henry Sergeants
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS
JUMPERS, CARDIGANS
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat
Shetland Industries
One of the largest selections of Fair Isle Knitwear in North of England.
Shawls, Rugs, etc., also Homespun, Shetland, Harris and Donegal tweeds.
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WALTER DAVEY & SONS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
HARROGATE
Have your Accommodation Tours, Shopping, etc., arranged by
Miss Cochran
Knowledge of French and Spanish
For information apply c/o
FAIRBANKS' TRAVEL AGENCY
Tel.: 5290

HUDDERSFIELD

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Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD *(Continued)*

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS... ENSEMBLES.... SPORTS WEAR MILLINERY
Tel. 2142
Rita
9 CLOTH HALL ST.
ALSO WELL CUT GARMENTS OF GOOD TASTE AND STYLE AT MODERATE PRICES

SALE
for Holiday and Summer Wear
Choice Gowns, Two-Piece Suits, Millinery
Genuine Reductions
MADAME OGDEN
9 New North Road

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
96A BRADFORD ROAD
DECORATIONS
TASTEFUL and
ARTISTIC IN STYLE

Tailor
Fred A. Rushworth
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Exclusive Materials—Moderate Charges
13 LORD STREET Phone 2162

Let Us Renovate
YOUR PICTURES
in
MODERN STYLES
Brewer Bros. Ltd.
5, SHAMBLES LANE

ENJOYMENT with a
PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE
Is Fine
HIS MASTER'S VOICE
from £5.12.6.
"All the Latest Records"
LOTTIE NORTH
14 Cloth Hall Street

TEL. 158
ART FLORISTS
Harry Blackburn
Presentation Bouquets a speciality
MARKET PLACE
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

Established 1852 Telephone 704
Oldfield & Studdards
18 KIRKGATE
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers
House Furnishers

LEEDS

SCHOFIELDS
The HEADROW, LEEDS
The Store with a Spirit of Friendly Service.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

PATTERNS FABRICS & PERFECT DRESSMAKING
The easiest possible way financially to true perfection in dress is either to make your own clothes (if you are clever enough) or to let us make them. We invite readers to try any or all of our Three-fold *Specialised* Services — patterns — exclusive fabrics and perfect making up.
Pattern Services Ltd
COR. OF ALBION PLACE and BRIGGATE
Phone: LEEDS 25210 *(Next Dolcis)*

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Marshalls Ltd.
The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire
Bond Street and Park Row, Leeds
and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Sheffield, York

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd., for coals
10 cwts. Selected House 19/0
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts 18/6
10 cwts. Best House 17/9
10 cwts. Best Nuts 16/8
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts 14/6
10 cwts. Cobbles 14/-
Delivered in bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds 10 Tel. 24428

Telephone 22393
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

POBJEE
Florist and Fruiterer
11 ALBION STREET
Tel. 21764 Leeds
Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets Speciality.

YOUR BAKERS
The House of Dodds
(W. Tarbotton)
Over 200 awards for goodness.
The Parade, Headingley Phone 83280
And Town Street, Armley Phone 38487

P. M. MOFFAT
Hairdressing in All Its Phases
Permanent Waving Specialist
PERFUMERY
26 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY Tel. 81968

GEO. A. JENNINGS, Ltd.
High Class Printers and Stationers
37 BRIGGATE LEEDS
Church Work a Speciality
Private Notepaper and Cards printed at short notice.

SCARBOROUGH

JOHN ROWNTREE & SONS
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
21 WESTBOROUGH TEL. 372

BEN LANCASTER
Grocer, Flour and Corn Merchant
11 VICTORIA ROAD Tel. 972

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD

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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes
H Ponsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50814

Everything for Men's Wear Will Be Found AT Cockaynes
Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS, etc.

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

STAUBER'S CAFE
LUNCHEONS
TEAS George St.
SUPPERS
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes. 76 PINSTONE STREET

163, 5, 7, West St
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES, OILS & ACCESSORIES

Shop at Walsh's Always!
No matter what you require, you will find just what you want at Walsh's, the Store of Sterling Values.
John Walsh Ltd
HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD, 1.

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Burn the better cleaner-burning coal — burn OXCROFT
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD. 1
Phones
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

FAR BETTER SNAPS
Just post your films to us
DESPATCHED SAME DAY WITH INVOICE
SHEFFIELD PHOTO CO. LTD.
NORFOLK ROW, SHEFFIELD.

H. H. GREEN
Psalter Lane Garage
PHONE 60988
"We are equipped to serve you well."
Lubrication Service
Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker
London and Paris Experience
T. STROISH
532, ABBEYDALE RD. Tel. 50381

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation
Estate Management
Insurances—All Classes
Agents for Leeds Permanent Building Soc.
Enquiries: 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20823

Anything Electrical
P. HEWITT & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
Tel. 21573 145 Eldon Street

Permanent Hair Waving
Genuine Eugene Wave 22/6 Kerka 15/6
Special Holiday Perm., 10/6
GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
For Appointments Phone 24762
CATHEDRAL SALONS 22 CAMPO LANE

Stewart & Stewart (Sheffield) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR, GOWNS and MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone St. Telephone 21537

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 61385 Estimates Free

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.
Upper Kirkgate Chambers

Men's Clothing Needs
are well supplied by the men's wearing apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

YORK
THE TEA SHOP
32A CONEY STREET, YORK
(Next door to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons)

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.

Scotland

EDINBURGH
Butchers, Poulterers
Game Dealers
Sausage Makers
only the best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR Ltd
130 GEORGE ST. EDINBURGH
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
60a QUEENSFERRY ST. EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 437 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road

M. Muirhead
Purveyor of Choice Fruits and Vegetables.
FIRST GRADE
Strawberries and Raspberries
fresh daily
12 QUEENSFERRY STREET Tel. 22845

Stationery for the Home
A Useful Box of Stationery (Scottish Manufacture)
THE CITY BLUE
3 WRITING PADS and ENVELOPES to match.
(pure gummed all over flaps) 6/-
PADS PRINTED ADDRESS 2/6 extra.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

"MODERN ATHENS"
View Book of EDINBURGH
Prices 1/- 2/- 3/-. Bound in TARTAN
George Stewart & Co. Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
92 George Street, Edinburgh

Buy Your Wedding Gift at J. Macmillan
JEWELLER
27 ROSE STREET
Tel. 26435
Cor. of Hanover St.
1 stair up
Repairs Done Late of Wm. Ballantyne Co.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Eugene Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
The Misses Lauder
HELENA RUBENSTEIN'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS.
140 Princes Street (West End) Tel. 26469

Established 1882
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
Also Fine Reproductions of English period furniture at reasonable prices.
FERRALD
Glass and China
38 Queen St. (Cor. Frederick St.). Tel. 22668

BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
George Gibson & Co
LEA & PERRINS' MAYONNAISE
Tel. 25146 and 7 44 Queensferry Street

DAILY ARRIVALS OF
Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries
Cherries and Greengages
Lanark Tomatoes
from Wm. Brown & Co.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Fresh Cut Flowers
41 QUEENSFERRY ST. TEL. 22824

Maimai Street
Gowns and Frocks
Curtains and Loose Covers
Interior Decoration
PERSONALITY
30 FREDERICK STREET Tel. 21778

GLASGOW
DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango:
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS to match:
70 x 90, 16/11 90 x 100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffeta: Double 20/-; Single 15/6. Extra charge if new Down is required
A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
and
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

Travelware of Quality
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags, Umbrellas.
REID & TODD
8 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
633 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

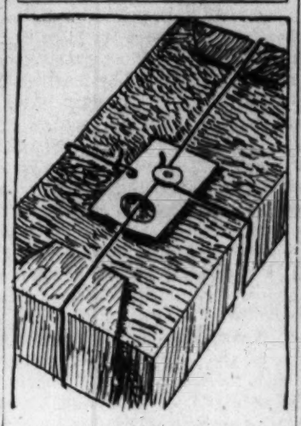
WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel Bridgeton 2616

The FUR TRADE
Remodelling—Repairing
JEAN DOUGALL MACDONALD
Manufacturing Furrier
342 Sauchiehall Street Tel Douglas 1101
Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod
5 Church Street, Inverness

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Parcel Wrapper

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU can tie up packages snugly and in record time by means of this little rectangular piece of cardboard devised by Ludwig Koegi of Vienna, Austria (U. S. Patent No. 1959730). You simply knot the string through the small hole at the left, place your thumb in the large hole and wrap the string around the box, winding the loose end firmly around the raised button. There you have a perfect package for mailing, and it may be easily opened for postal inspection, too.

In Lighter Vein

Beating the Depression

A letter came into a large New York bank recently from a customer of the bank who happens to be a prominent furrier in Australia. Two years ago, this customer was complaining bitterly about the depression, but now:

"Dear Sirs:

"Am sending draft for a thousand pounds, with which please credit my account. Last year I crossed a kangaroo with a raccoon, and now I'm raising fur coats with pockets."
—*Bee Hive.*

The Last Straw

Miss G. N., of Piqua, Ohio, tells us that their minister says he doesn't mind members of the congregation pulling out their watches on him, but it gets his goat to have them put the things up to their ears to see if they are going.—*Sam Hill*, in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Show Him Out

"Is your young man popular with your people?"

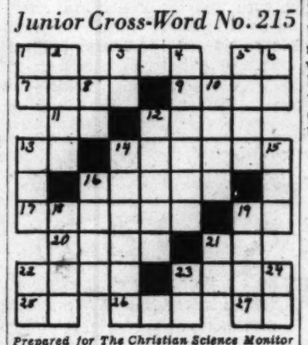
"I should say so. Dad comes downstairs every night at 12 o'clock to see him off."—*Tit-Bits*.

The Autograph Hunter

"But I've signed your book before," said the fairly distinguished film actor.

"Yes, sir, but when I get ten of yours I can swap them for one of George Arliss."

Junior Cross-Word No. 215



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Aloft.
3—Bow in salutation.
5—Masculine pronoun.
7—Slender.
9—South American ostrich.
11—Article.
12—To dip water from.
13—Past
14—Shutters.
16—Crush into bits.
17—Claws.
19—Belonging to me.
20—European crowlike bird.
21—Compass point (abbr.).
22—Bird of prey.
23—Small singing bird.
25—Adjective suffix denoting "belonging to."
26—Feminine pronoun.
27—Toward.

Down

1—You and me.
2—Drama.
3—State east of Arizona (abbr.).
4—Makes gradually dry.
5—Contained.
6—Each (abbr.).
8—Within.
10—Female deer.
12—Wink.
13—Except.
14—Streams of water smaller than rivers.
15—Sauce for fish.
16—Exhibit a strong, bright color.
18—Inland sea of Asia.
19—Encounter.
21—The elder (abbr.).
22—Exclamation.
23—You and I.
24—Negative answer.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Snapshots From the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Fishing the South Platte

His First Catch

Saturday

Ripples at Oberammergau

The Monitor Camera Clubbers Sending In Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at Top): Mrs. Marion C. Babb, Denver, Colo.; Miss M. Z. Howes, Boston, Mass.; Miss Pauline E. Wolfe, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. D. S. Reiss, Cresco, Penna.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"RIPPLES AT OBERAMMERGAU." The composition and action in this photograph are excellent and the quality of the water is pleasing.

"Fishing the South Platte." There is too much space at the left of the boy and the foreground could well be trimmed just above the rock over the word "fishing" in the caption. The absence of shadows causes the print to appear flat. The figure of the boy does not assume the prominence which the title would suggest. It might be well also to turn the figure so that a profile is obtained and raising the pole would overcome the blending of it with the water.

"Saturday." This well-arranged picture would be strengthened by the elimination of the highlight near the child's head which detracts from the main point of interest. Cover with the hand or card and note the improvement. The exposure was sufficient to render detail and pleasing tones. The doll could be turned a little toward the child.

"His First Catch." Well it was a small fish, but he looks as pleased as if it were a whale. The expression is good. In the original print the figure was too close to the left side. If the boy were placed more to the right and faced sideways, the balance would be improved. The fish should be held out from the body so there will be some separation between the objects. The tree limbs do not add to the picture.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Snowballs'

A SMALL boy of 14 is solving the problem of making pin money at home by selling "snowballs" to the neighborhood children.

His small outfit consists of a wooden box, lined with tin, which holds the ice; an ice shaver, small paper plates, fruit juices and a small table which he puts these things upon. He gets the sirups, grape, strawberry and vanilla, which seem the most popular flavors, from a bottling company. He has the stand and supplies in a shady spot in the driveway of his mother's yard, and from there does his small business.

He shaves a small ball and puts any kind of flavor over it for one cent; the larger ones he sells two for five cents. His sales for the first two days paid for his outlay of supplies, and now the sales are averaging forty to fifty cents. Last year, during the real warm days, he made as high as seventy-five cents and one dollar a day.

His only advertising medium has been the sales he has made to children, and they have brought others from far and near to buy.

Mrs. W. A. G.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THE victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work.
—SARAH A. BOLTON

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Kirjath-jearim

KIRJATH-JEARIM (which means literally "city of woods" or "thickets"; and is also known as Baale of Judah) is first mentioned in the Old Testament in Joshua 9:17, where it is spoken of as one of four Gibeonite cities which were not destroyed when the Israelites conquered Canaan. It later played a not unimportant part in Hebrew history as one of the resting places of the famous "ark of the covenant."

The ark had been captured by the Philistines, and when at length they returned it to the Israelites, it was kept for a time at Beth-shemesh in the lowlands on the western border of Judah; but it was soon removed to the house of Abinadab in Kirjath-jearim (I Sam. 7:1), which stood on higher ground, apparently about 11 miles to the west of Jerusalem.

Twenty years later (I Sam. 7:2) David had the ark removed to Jerusalem, which had just been established as the national capital (II Sam. 6:1-17). Commentators suppose that this is the incident referred to in Ps. 132; where "the ark" (v. 8) was found "in the fields of the wood" (v. 6).

What They Say

Speaking of Gold

"I for one believe that gold is not the most precious thing in the world."—*Carter Glass.*

Growing

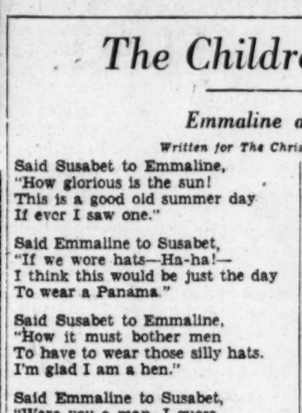
"As our industrial mechanism becomes more and more complicated, greater and greater intelligence is needed to deal with it."—*Alfred P. Sloan.*

Self-Government

"No community can be trusted to promote social welfare which does not have the self-respect and stamina to insist upon the enforcement of its laws."—*Charles E. Hughes.*

Bette. Outlook

"Everywhere I go I see more cheer, more work."—*Mme. Schumann-Heink.*


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Were Six Little Boys Jumping In and Out of the Water.

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Faithful Stanton

A FEW days before the assassination of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, who had performed such splendid service as Secretary of War, called and tendered his resignation. As he did so, he paid high and sincere tribute to the President's constant friendship and to his loyal devotion to his duties. He concluded by stating that he had accepted the Secretaryship only until such time as the war should end. He felt that his work was done and that it was time for him to resign.

President Lincoln was greatly moved. Tearing up the paper containing the resignation, he threw his arms about his faithful secretary. "Stanton," he said, "you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here."

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"How glorious is the sun!
This is a good old summer day
If ever I saw one."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"If we wore hats—Ha-ha!—
I think this would be just the day
To wear a Panama."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"How it must bother men
To have to wear those silly hats.
I'm glad I am a hen."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Were you a man, I guess
You would be very glad today
A straw hat to possess."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'm not disputing that.
But I had rather be a hen
And never need a hat."

It was indeed a good old summer day if ever there was one. The sun got hotter as it climbed toward high noon. In Farmer Ben's henyard, when Farmer Ben had let his two most intelligent hens out, all the other not-so-intelligent hens were satisfied to sit in the shade of the henhouse and talk hentalk in their not-so-intelligent way.

But when Emmaline and Susabet had each laid an egg for Farmer Ben as usual, they set out to take a walk and see what was going on in the great world outside the henyard. Farmer Ben was wearing his Panama hat and fanning himself with a palmleaf fan when he came to let them out, and Emmaline and Susabet just naturally found themselves walking in the shade. Usually when hens walk they walk a little and then they run a little, but it was such a good old summer day that Emmaline and Susabet just walked.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I hear a splashing sound
Like water being splashed about.
But see no water round."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I hear a vocal noise
Like merry little boys at play.
But see no little boys."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If we go to the right
Across this meadow and the hill
The source may come in sight."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It comes from that direction.
Let's cross the meadow and the hill
And make us an inspection."

So the two intelligent hens left the road and crossed the meadow and climbed the hill and looked down into a hollow on the other side. A brook ran through the hollow, in one place it was quite a wide brook, and there were six little boys jumping in and out of the water, and splashing it about, and making merry with shouts and laughter.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"That place has got a name.
I can't remember what just now.
It's got one just the same."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It's something like a bowl.
I've got it now. It's name is just
The 'Ancient Swimmin' Hole.'"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'm sure I cannot see
What fun they find. Such getting wet
Does not appeal to me."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It takes a lot of pluck.
And you would like it just as much
If you'd been born a duck."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"No doubt I would. But then,
I wouldn't want to be a duck.
I'd rather be a hen."

For the Scrapbook

From Charles Dickens

The men who learn endurance are they who call the whole world brother.—*Barnaby Rudge.*

We count by changes and events within us, not by years.—*The Battle of Life.*

Trifles make the sum of life.—*David Copperfield.*

A contemplative man can always employ himself in meditation.—*Pickwick Papers.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Unto the Second Generation"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Redlands, Calif.

DURING the depths of the recent depression, a business man had a bank loan called. He owned a sizable block of stock in a closely-held local corporation, but the only possible purchaser was another member of the company, and to sell at the market price meant a deep sacrifice.

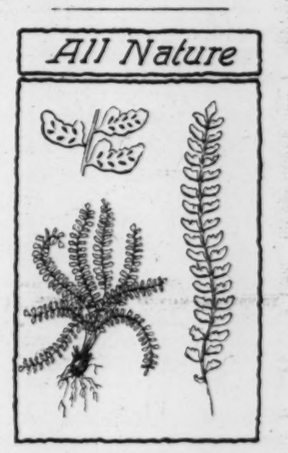
No other avenue to obtain money to pay the loan was opened, so he offered the stock to the president of the company. To the unutterable relief, not to say amazement, of the man making the sacrifice, no sacrifice was asked. On the contrary, the full book value of the stock was paid, a sum amounting to many thousand dollars.

By way of explanation the president related that 22 years before he had taken a day's trip with the father of the man whose stock he had just purchased. He said:

"Your father made the day so memorable with his humor, his stories, and his confidence that I could succeed, that I have never forgotten. I was only a young man at the time, at the beginning of my career; many times during the intervening years I have been encouraged by what he said, and I am glad to repay his son for all that day meant to me."

"I scarcely knew such men as you were left in the world," his friend replied, as he thanked him for his kindness.

All Nature



Maidenhair Spleenwort

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE maidenhair spleenwort, coy little maid of the woods, hides away in rocky glens, or climbs to shaded pinnacles. Its only insistence seems to be for protection from direct rays of the sun.

Mrs. James M. G., of Bethlehem, Penna., would like to know how to make a "fish bowl garden." If she can start with a specimen of this delicate fern, a small cleft rock, two mossy pincushions large enough to fit the bottom, some partridge-berry vine, and perhaps a stray rosette or two of some forest plant, this should be a good start.

Put one of the mossy pincushions on the bottom of the bowl upside down so that the green part is on the bottom. Next add about an inch of good loam to the middle, and fit in your rock. Plant the fern so that the roots will be in the cleft of the rock or firmly under it. Break the second pincushion of moss into three or four pieces, and fit it in artistically. Then plant any other bit of green to gain an individualistic touch.

Be sure to add water to the garden in sufficient quantity to keep the moss always moist. If there is a glass cover for the garden, one watering should suffice for a season.

Brevities

Pathfinder: One thing is certain. If Uncle Sam puts cartwheel dollars in general circulation again he won't have to motorize them. They'll go fast enough!

Punch: Instruments that will throw the voice of a speaker a mile have been invented. Now we only want one that will throw the speaker the same distance.

Arkansas Gazette: Horticultural note says tomatoes grow reddest when not exposed to the hottest sun. Wherein most of us differ from tomatoes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Finding Out Things*

By CARMACK

The Boss was getting his bike all slicked up today—
Suddenly I heard him say something about using it on his new job and I perked up my ears in a hurry—
"I'll be delivering groceries part of the time," he said, "and I want the ol' bike to be in good condition"—
"Hm-m-" I said to myself, "Is that what his job is like"—
And right away I quit feeling blue about his having a job, and I began to step around and take an interest in things.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Checking Guns at the Door

AFTER a promising beginning, the current campaign against munitions making and peddling has run into the old familiar bog. It is no secret that selfish interests, connected very closely with the munitions makers themselves, know their swamp topography.

To pull the stalled chariot out, the United States initiates at Geneva a new international agreement. It is proposed to subject all manufacture of arms and munitions to a series of licenses. First, orders for actual fabrication would have to receive official authorization in each country. Then an export license would be required, and finally an import license. In each instance, record of the license and the quantity of arms concerned would be filed with a permanent committee at Geneva.

If governments used a reasonable amount of good faith, the world could know exactly what armaments were being ordered and manufactured, and where. An international committee inspecting factories and orders from country to country is also proposed.

Under this framework, nations are free to apply just as stringent regulations as they choose. The license system could be the vehicle for an absolute prohibition of private manufacture. It could also be, as it is today in Great Britain, simply a rubber stamp for virtually unlimited manufacture.

This plan goes about as far as the world seems ready to move in the direction of munitions control. Indeed, it may prove to be a great deal farther than governments will go unless public opinion in manufacturing countries gets really militant. Though it appears to be modest enough, the licensing plan has many practical advantages. It would enable the world to know, for the first time, what the danger spots of arms manufacture were, and relatively how dangerous they might be at any particular time. The plan is a good intermediate vehicle, which in the hands of honest and diligent governments could be very effective indeed.

But it faces an uphill fight. Delegates at Geneva, particularly of France, Italy and Czechoslovakia — displayed striking coolness upon its presentation. France had already proposed—and withdrawn—a plan for exclusive state manufacture of armaments. It is not farfetched to conclude that the proposal, like that for an international police force, had resemblances to the familiar diplomatic red herring.

France and Italy are also blocking the Chaco embargo. They claim they cannot follow the American and British blockade on the war area until Japan and Germany also join, which of course is an unlikely possibility, since both powers are estranged from the League of Nations. Since Japan apparently has sent no arms whatever to the Chaco and Germany is forbidden to export arms, the French and Italian reservation is not convincing.

The same sort of excuse is greeting the American proposal for licensing and supervision of arms manufacture. The plan, however, has an attractive bait for France, since the supervisory feature would permit a look into German factories. But then Germany's agreement is needed too. Like all international accords, the stone has to be rolled laboriously uphill.

Again, it is public opinion alone which can do the job. Yet public opinion in France and Italy seems to have made no protest when these governments blocked the Chaco embargo. Apathy is the chief enemy. The Nye committee is devoted to the task of blasting out apathy in the United States. Abroad the vast vested power of Schneider-Creusot, of Skoda, of Vickers, knows all about apathy.

Honor to the Pied Piper

HAMELN, Germany, is dedicating today a monument to the Pied Piper, whose legendary performance with the rats and children of ancient Hamelin is dated for that event as having occurred in 1248. Browning, when he wrote "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" in 1842, set the date of the children's departure more than a century later.

So long as the River Weser, deep and wide (according to Browning), washes its wall on the southern side, Hameln seems likely to remember the Piper. He gave Hameln, or, as most know it, Hamelin, a world-wide and enduring fame. One may regard the Rattenfanger-Haus, built in 1602 and decorated with pictures of the Piper in action, as a private tribute—not altogether disinterested. Nobody believes, or believed, that the Piper ever lived in the Ratcatcher's House; but the caretaker still makes a good living selling chocolate mice to visitors. The Rattenfangerbrunnen, or Ratcatcher Fountain, set a-playing in 1885, seems more the tribute of a public memory. There is to be an "old home week" in Hameln for the dedication of the new memorial, so this time the Piper may be thought of as bringing children back.

It has been argued that the Piper tradition grew out of the actual disappearance of many German children in the early thirteenth century. Thousands of children throughout western Europe, in that almost unbelievable episode of history known as the Children's Crusade, gathered in companies and set out to recover the Holy Land from the Saracens; but the Saracens were a long way off and many of the crusaders never came back. Whether they ran away from home or were permitted to crusade by indulgent parents, it is conceivable that juvenile populations were depleted.

There are similar traditions, not so widely known, for other towns as far away from crusading influence as China. The assumption is plausible that the tale derived from yet another once common belief in the magic power of music. In the course of time, it has become associated with Hameln, which has fostered such association by keeping a good deal of its medieval appearance.

White Lists to Clean the Screen

BOYCOTT the objectionable films! That is the latest phase of the movement for a cleaner screen. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America now indorses the campaign under way within the Roman Catholic Church in the United States that calls for pledges to stay away from theaters showing motion pictures that exploit sex or glorify criminals. A convocation of rabbis within the week also has gone on record as indorsing boycott methods. In essence, the boycott is to be observance by church members of the white lists issued by their organizations. Any such selective patronage of the films would be beneficial unless it should become an instrument to impose a censorship which would not be disinterested.

How such a plan will work will depend upon the faithfulness with which the subscribers adhere to their pledges. Anything like a general adherence unquestionably would make a serious dent in the receipts of motion picture theaters. So alarmed are some of the film exhibitors in Massachusetts that they have appealed to the Legislature for reimbursement in the event that their receipts are markedly reduced.

Perhaps the most commendable element about this film boycott threat is its implication that more people than ever are coming to consider the nature of the entertainments they support. Out of this tendency of the individual to weigh things for himself will surely come a greatly needed spread of discrimination, a discrimination comparable, let us say, to the book-reading public. If the same discrimination were applied by newspapers to their columns of film reviews that is applied to their comments on books, there would soon be a noticeable change in the public attitude toward the films. But so long as the present inclination is to apply one standard of taste to book reviews and another to film reviews in many papers a great opportunity is being lost to inform the public culturally.

Whether we like it or not, the films today are a reflection of the culture of the people. The film producers, unimpelled by any desire to give the public the best as a matter of policy, watch for indications of the majority taste of the people who pay money at the box office. It is this public only that can strongly influence the nature of motion pictures, and that is why the boycott plan is the next best thing to educating the public to demanding a more constant consideration of artistic values.

For the voice of the box office is the one thing that the film producers will listen to. Repeatedly they have proved their ability to circumvent every effort to induce them to stop making pictures that the public would pay money to see. It is up to parents to inform themselves as to the nature of the films their minor children are seeing. It is up to the individual to satisfy himself as to his responsibility for supporting anti-social films.

A Wagner Bill on the Railroads

BY SIGNING the Dill-Crosser railway labor bill, President Roosevelt has put into effect on the steam transportation lines a measure that is in many respects a counterpart of the much-discussed and finally abandoned Wagner bill for settlement of labor disputes in industry in general.

The Dill-Crosser Act sets up in place of the former Railway Mediation Board a smaller National Railway Adjustment Board with authority to delegate more of its work to regional boards, examiners or referees. This, of course, is not revolutionary, but in some other respects the legislation takes positions approaching those that aroused controversy in the Wagner bill.

One of those is the placing of limitations on the company union which may amount almost to outlawing that form of labor organization. Railroad managements are forbidden to influence any organization of employees and are forbidden to give any financial support whatever to such an organization, except only that working time may be allowed to an individual or an employee representative to discuss grievances. Railway spokesmen at the hearings expressed doubt whether company unions could exist under these conditions, and certainly the new act will be a test of whether they represent real employee interest.

A second feature of the bill which encountered much resistance when embodied in the Wagner bill provides that whichever union is favored by a majority of employees in a craft shall speak for all employees in the craft. This rule has been generally demanded by unions and opposed by employers.

In some other respects, however, the final form of the bill may not be as pleasing to the railroad labor brotherhoods as was the House of Representatives' version of it. The bill at first was drawn to prevent any railroad from requiring membership in a company union or collecting dues for such a union. The Senate amended this to prohibit as well any contract by which the railroad should limit its employment to members of any other union or collect dues for it. The House accepted the amendment and so dealt a blow to "closed shop" ambitions.

Ever since the Hepburn Act of 1906 the railroads as the most regulated industry in the United States have been the dog on which various kinds of labor and regulatory legislation have been tried. Within a few years, if not in a year, the American public should have from the railroad experience a better idea of whether it wants to adopt the Wagner type of legislation for the settlement of labor disputes and extend it to industry in general.

Where Are the Men?

THIS year, perhaps as never before, it has been brought home to the young men and women graduated from America's colleges and universities that there are before them opportunities to make a real commencement, to start to build anew where little now stands but ruins and rubble of faulty structures.

The other day, while commencement speakers were giving this thought to thousands of youths, a man was talking in his city office. This man is in command of great wealth, which he has always used wisely and with vision. As he talked, he unfolded a plan for a nation-wide project which he believes will have a profound effect upon the nation and its future. He believes that the time now is ripe to undertake his new plan, which he declared should overshadow all his other works.

Asked when he would start, he replied: "As soon as I can find the men for an organization. I want men of intelligence and vision, men who can foresee what this plan will lead to. And finding such men is not an easy task."

Here is a concrete example of what so many commencement speakers meant. We live in a world today that has just awakened from a sleep, from a dream of false prosperity, easy riches and unearned ease. We are facing realities today. And the reality is that riches and honor come not for the asking, that prosperity to be lasting must be founded upon honest endeavor and positive values.

This is the world into which the graduates are coming today, a world piled high with work to be done. The task is to rebuild upon foundations that are sound. The joy and the opportunity will lie in accepting the challenge and doing the work thoroughly and well. The question that the world now asks is, "Where are the men?"

The Socialist Plan

Book of the Day

NO ONE who intends to understand the school of thought which is making the deepest impression on British Socialists today can neglect PROPERTY OR PEACE, by Henry Noel Brailsford (London: Gollancz. 5s. net. New York: Covici Friede. $3). It is a searching analysis of the social, economic and political forces that are moving in Britain and the world today; it sets forth the Socialist's remedy; and it has an added interest for politicians in that it presents a reasoned account of the procedure that would be adopted by Socialists, intent on a swift break with the past, at the moment they came to power.

First Mr. Brailsford considers the working of democracy, that is, democracy as conditioned by the capitalist system. He finds it wanting. It has been unequal to the task of providing real self-government. Under it no plan can be evolved to bring economic order out of chaos, since it is based on the assumption that capitalist control must remain.

The Economic Aspect

This brings Mr. Brailsford to the economic aspect of his problem. He starts from the generally accepted position that a "plan" is needed to save society from the incidence of slumps and the tragic situation that has arisen from the increased powers of production—a world starving in the midst of plenty.

It is property, and the need of its owner to make profits, which, according to Mr. Brailsford, stands in the way. He finds the same obstacle when he turns to international politics and the futile attempts to induce sovereign states to disarm. He heaps up reasons for concluding that military power has been and is valued primarily for economic gain; and sees no hope for peace or disarmament as long as capitalists control national politics.

So he turns back to the Socialist plan, which will eliminate profits and create equilibrium between production and consumption, and abolish the cycles of slumps and booms.

Reasonable and Humane

The first thing, then, for Mr. Brailsford's Socialists is to "win power;" and he would win it by the democratic means of persuasion and election, not discarding democracy, but converting it to the purposes of the socialistic state. And when power has been won, it should be used to attain a clear-cut decision.

So reasonably, so humanely, and with so much consideration for the more amiable weaknesses of human nature, and at the same time with so firm a grip on facts, such admirable logic and such lucidity does Mr. Brailsford pursue his way that he often draws assent from us, even, perhaps, when we begin to wonder whether the land to which he is taking us in one leap is Utopia. I say Utopia, for it becomes clear that the whole of his plan, which has so much to recommend it, depends on everything going "according to plan."

First, his leaders must be as wise in practice as he is in theory; they must command the respect of the masses, of their followers and of their agents; they must have the persuasive power of democrats and the knowledge of experts. Second, we must assume that when they have come to power they will be able to avoid a devastating conflict that will go far toward destroying the civilization they hope to reform. Third, we must assume their unfailing will to push on with their gigantic scheme, and with so much success that they will not bungle it. We must assume, moreover, that they will be prepared to give a *modus vivendi* to the thinking class without which the intellectual progress of civilization would be strangled. And in world relations we are asked to take it for granted that a Socialist nation, owning the whole mechanism of its foreign trade, would not be influenced by nationalist profit-making motives in its negotiations with foreign states.

The book is brilliant, fascinating, persuasive. His analysis of the evils of modern society must in the main be recognized as just. But he has omitted even to name some of the most vital objections to attempting to sweep away all these evils by one decisive stroke. His case will not be complete until he has faced them and answered them.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Days in Crimea—A Memory

IT WAS the period of summer storms in Crimea, the Tartar peninsula of Russia—long gray clouds, like menacing gunboats sailing over the horizon, and the waves tumbling restlessly.

There were three of us, Nina, John, and I, and that was our first time by the Black Sea. "Black" was a misnomer, we thought, for in the days of brightness the sea was a teasing emerald green, and in the days when the wind raged, and the sky was overcast, the waves turned a yet deeper green.

On clear days the sea was the source of never-ending delight. Before breakfast we ran down the crisp gravel path, and then, to make it shorter, down the steep mountainside, clinging to jaggy rocks and scraggly bushes, down, down, to where the waves rose in mounds of lucid green. The highest moment of all was to run down the steep incline, screaming as small stones rolled from under our heels, and to throw ourselves in deep water. . . . We let it receive us tenderly, upholding us, lolling us between the waves. Gently, we were lifted on the crest of one wave, slid down the side of another.

It was a great sport to lie on water, face down, supporting ourselves on the surface with a casual flip of hands and feet, staring into the depth to watch the bulging-eyed red fishes hang motionless like ourselves, their filmy fins outspread.

The sea gratified our desire for adventure and color, and it catered to our primitive instinct for barter. The coast of the Black Sea was strewn with a wealth of curved shells, stones, and pieces of bright glass polished to a smoothness of gems. Breathless, we would run out of water, and sprawl on the sand for a few minutes of complete rest. Then we squatted around in a circle, our bodies still sparkling with water, and started picking the pebbles—sorting them, rejecting, separating, evaluating, and there on the spot bargaining and exchanging.

There were yellow pieces of bottle glass in a shape of perfectly round coins, triangles, or spheres; smooth white and rosy pieces of quartz, and spotted granites of fantastic design. But the prize and the real booty were carnelians of amber hue, and agates, sometimes black, sometimes red or striped, but oftener of the bluish transparency of moonstones.

* * *

In the afternoon we played in Ali's vineyard, next to the house. It was a fascinating game, going to Ali's vineyard. We knew that Ali did not mind our picking the grapes—he gave us basketfuls of them free—black and amber grapes still holding in them the warmth of the sun. Ali's vineyard was an enchanted ground throughout, but our place of rest, our "club" was in a natural bower under a giant cedar proudly bearing its triangular cones, large as pineapples. There we gathered.

And then, of course, there was the house—a huge, rambling mansion of a place, with Doric columns, rooms marched in an enfilade, garrets, winding staircases, and a basement where a huge coal stove squatted in the corner, inscrutable as an octopus, reaching its curved funnels up to the ceiling.

On days when seas were high and the sky was a dull battleship gray, we climbed mountains. From a faint blue ring on the horizon we could select between the massive Chatir-Dag, snowcapped and amethystine, and the black, "bald" Babugan. And there were numberless peaks without names where we could ascend almost to the clouds.

On our way to the hills we followed the sea road, because there were interesting people on that road: young Tartar women wearing puffy trousers caught with a silver bracelet on each ankle; girls with coins and silver chains in their ropy black braids. We passed lumbering bullock carts filled with round, flat cakes of cheese or striped watermelons. We also passed old Tartar women. Of these we were a little afraid. They had such withered brown faces, glowing eyes, and that contemptuous word, "Giaour," the Unfaithful, trembling on their lips. For the old Tartar women were devout Muhammadans.

* * *

Soon we descended from the high road above the sea and were in the valley surrounded by wooded mountains. We were trapped between the mountains—brown, sunburned masses of sandstone, beckoning with hidden trails and undiscovered thickets. And we climbed. Up, to tear our way in the tangle of prickly bushes and creeping plants, up to the small plateau. From there, flat on our stomachs, we looked down, a little dizzy with the breath-taking panorama of the blue sea lapping the yellow sand. A thin thread of smoke from the departing steamer blew along the horizon.

We climbed up to the second plateau, and then reclined on the soft moss with foreheads moist and eyes shining with achievement. We had reached the eagles' haunts!

I lay on my back, my hands under my head, watching the lazy white clouds that lay on the sky like molded fruit. Others busied themselves scrutinizing an ant or a piece of fool's gold, or dreamed, biting at a stalk of grass.

Somehow, until dusk fell, our tongues were tied. It might have been the heat. Though the sun did not show itself from behind the clouds, the air was damp and warm. With the dusk we trudged back, inventing stories in which motorcars and giants ruled the narrative. At the edge of the deep canyon we paused, taken with the awesome beauty of the wilderness. High on the edge of the trail, we were mere mites of humanity over the precipice where lay huge square rocks, uncouth white and gray rocks, like lumps of sugar piled up. And between the lumps were gnarled trunks of pines and cedars, that grew from the crevices, or lay broken off at the roots, fallen giants smitten by a stony avalanche.

* * *

By the time we were back on the road by the water, the seas were high. With a continuous stubborn roar the waves threw themselves against the rocks, then retreated, subdued, licking the sand.

Save for a lone star above the white peak of Chatir-Dag not a light was in view until we reached the power house. There two bright electric bulbs suspended over the crossroads pierced the darkness with rays sharp as cut glass. They swayed in the wind, throwing sudden gleams of light on solemn masses of cypress trees and on the road, where the gravel shone like uncut diamonds. Hosts of butterflies danced in the circle of light. Two more curves of the road and we could see the yellow window-eyes of our house. . . .

Whippoorwills called in the night, and the air was palpitant with fragrance, a heavy tropical odor that hurt the nostrils. Up to the very top of the mountain we could hear the angry crash of the sea.

At home, we clattered up the steps, noisily, to wash our faces and to hurry down in the dining room, where in the light of a kerosene lamp we could see the table, with yellow melon, and cheese, and black bread, awaiting us.

We rushed down the stairs, our hair still wet, our cheeks flushed, and sat down—not so much to drink the milk and to eat the black bread, as to exchange understanding glances, and to giggle over nothing, in sheer exuberance. Interrupting each other, we tried to tell mother of the fascination of distance—of us on the plateau watching the blue sea surging far, far below; and of the hairy humps of mountains, and of the giant cedars. But what we did tell her was of John having torn his shirt, and of an old Tartar squatting between cheese cakes and watermelons on a bullock cart.

The awesome beauty of the canyon and the thin thread of smoke melting on the horizon still clutched at our hearts, and so remained unexpressed—for the lack of words.

TAMARA ANDREEVA.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Old Line Fence Is All Askew

By FRANK L. PERRIN

WHAT a time they are having with the party fences in the Middle Western country! The difficulties of segregating political blocs and adolescent minorities in Minnesota and Wisconsin are reminiscent of an earlier time in the development of the farming sections when adjoining landowners carried their petty disputes even up to the Supreme Court in their determination to establish disputed claims for damages or trespass. The inheritors of these same lands, or the immigrants who have succeeded the original owners, seem to assume, also, an entailed incumbrance of line-fence consciousness.

But the line, or divisional, farm fences of pioneer days no longer remain to trouble and harass congenial neighbors. They remain as memories only, or as symbols of senseless feuds. The young lawyers of a new generation may study the reported cases, relics of feudal days, but find no precedents which aid them in advising their political clients who seek counsel in setting up or repairing their dilapidated party fences.

Wisconsin, the original show grounds of the Ringling circus, still holds first place as the birthplace of the most adroit and spectacular political contortionists. But at this moment her neighbor on the west, Minnesota, threatens to steal the show. It is in the latter State, as is well known, that the Farmer-Labor forces have been most successful in breaking down old party fences, in obliterating party lines, and in destroying party traditions. Magnus Johnson, farmer-politician, emerged from one of the early contests with a certificate entitling him to a senatorial toga which he wore more or less becomingly in Washington. His victory marked a serious breach in fences which such men as the Washburns, Cushman K. Davis, Moses E. Clapp and Frank B. Kellogg had taken great pains to build.

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After this there came a series of Farmer-Labor successes. Henrik Shipstead, one of the present Senators from Minnesota, as well as the present Governor, Floyd B. Olson, are Farmer-Labor Party leaders. Representative Quale, who succeeded Mr. Volstead in the House of Representatives in Washington, is another. But something seems to have happened. A rift is disclosed as a result of the recent primary election campaign. Governor Olson, who is serving his second term, is again the nominee of his party, as also is Senator Shipstead. Strangely enough, this result does not seem gratifying, even to the two whose political fortunes are at stake. The disappointment is due to the fact that the indorsement of their party does not have behind it what was supposed to be a majority of the estimated potential strength of the party in the State.

Already there are heard threats of what may be termed a reactionary insurrection. Several hundred thousand voters, estimated as enough to turn the tide in November, seem to have refrained from participation in the primary election, thereby reserving to themselves as individual voters, the privilege of exercising the rights of independents.

Senator Shipstead probably has gained strength by his espousal of the so-called farm-moratorium bill passed at the recent session of Congress. But even the closest friends of Governor Olson have reason to be apprehensive. He, apparently, is not as popular with his own people as he was at the end of his first term, and far less popular than during his term as prosecuting attorney of Hennepin County, of which Minneapolis is the seat.

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Isn't it strange that politicians, especially officeholders, whose chief stock in trade is their friends, seem always to accumulate political foes after they are elected! There are promises unfulfilled, pledges which are broken, disappointments, disillusionments, tragedies. The picturesque commander of the "Iron Brigade," General Bragg, said of Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made." The remark was so near the actual fact that it has lived and been quoted a million times. But people are not usually loved for this. The elder Roosevelt may have seemed to glory in the fact that he could go his own way regardless of friends or foes, but it profited him nothing in his latter years.

Since the inception of the La Follette régime in Wisconsin I have watched its changing fortunes, its decline and fall, its resurrections and defeats. The road along which the members of its high command have marched has been marked by the wrecks of disappointed ambitions and frustrated hopes. The private in the ranks who aspires to a captaincy blames the general if he does not realize his ambition. Those who would climb the mountain by some other pathway finally fall out of line and wander into another camp. It is because of this that those who have preached the doctrine of a new freedom in politics, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and elsewhere in the Middle West and West, are apprehensive lest their own doctrines rise up to confound them.